The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

FUNDING OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Full Text of the Funding Bill as Passed by Congress Yesterday—A Loan of $1,500,000,000 Created, at Four, Four and Half and Five Per Cent., to be Used in Redeeming the Five-Twenty Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1870.

The following is the full text of the funding bill as passed by both Houses to-day:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; also the sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum; also, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $1,000,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, all of which said several classes of bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; but nothing in this act or in any other law now in force shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any bonds of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par, but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever, and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of such class last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice at any time to be paid, the interest on which shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancelled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date and number in the order of their issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in a public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after date of such public notice the interest of the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and a half per cent. per annum, and any amount of gold coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from date of deposit, and after ten days notice, and on the return of said certificate; *provided*, that the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than twenty-five per cent. of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates, and the excess beyond twenty-five per cent. may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as five-twenty bonds, as he may designate under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid may be received at par, with interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relative to a sinking fund of section 5 of an act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund, and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also in like manner be recorded, cancelled and destroyed, and the amount of bonds of each class that have been cancelled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States in addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption in payment of the public debt, and an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct to the payment of the public debt as provided for in section five of the act aforesaid, and the amount so to be applied is hereby appropriated annually for that purpose out of the receipts for duties on imported goods.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1870.

THE RIOT ON TUESDAY.

Francis Wood, another victim of the riot yesterday, died this morning at Bellevue from the injuries received. He was thirty-five years of age. The number of injured persons taken to Bellevue was seventeen. Several of these were only slightly injured, and after their wounds had been dressed departed for their homes. There are still eleven in the hospital under treatment, and some of these received such serious injuries that they will in all probability die. It is asserted that if proper precaution had been taken by the police, a terrible affair might have been prevented or at least the consequences would not have been so serious. Captain Killeen, of the Twenty-second precinct, it is said, was informed at eleven o'clock in the morning that some trouble might be expected, and that some time after that hour laborers on the boulevard quitted work and proceeded to Elm Park. No intimation of this was sent to police headquarters, nor does it appear that the Captain deemed it necessary to adopt any precautionary measures.

THE ELM PARK RIOTERS.

Francis Ward, another of the Elm Park rioters, died this morning. Four more in Bellevue Hospital are not expected to recover.

PREVOST PARADOL.

The French Minister, who arrived in the Lafayette, will proceed to Washington during the week.

ARRESTED.

The officers of the English steamer Saladin were arrested and held in $500 bail each, to-day, for attempting to discharge a cargo of coffee contrary to the permit of the Quarantine Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

The Kings county Democratic Committee adopted a resolution denouncing Chinese and Coolie labor, and indorsing the eight hour law.

AN ABORTIONIST'S BAIL DOUBLED.

Judge Bradley to-day doubled the bail in the case of Dr. Wolff, alleged abortionist, making it $20,000.

COUNTERFEITER PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Lorenzo D. Vincent, convicted of counterfeiting.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Erin, from Liverpool.

ALTERED COUPONS.

The Sub-Treasury has been defrauded out of $2,000 by altered coupons.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 13, 1870.

The Republican Convention for Richland county, for the nomination of county officers and appointment of delegates to the State and Congressional conventions, has been called for August 6. There promises to be quite a contest on the free trade and tariff question.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—Baxter Smith, late Colonel in the rebel army, has withdrawn from the Congressional roll in the Nashville district because Congress has failed to remove his political disabilities.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Pursuant to a call in the editorial columns of the *Enquirer*, a meeting was held to-night to form a Young Men's Democratic Club. The meeting was well attended, and a determination manifested to cut loose from the old leaders. The idea is to have a Central club, with auxiliary clubs in each township and ward. No action was taken on nominations.

The *Commercial*, of to-day, having spoken of Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, pledging him its hearty support if nominated, Mr. Smith will publish a card in the *Gazette* to-morrow declining the nomination positively, and saying that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Republican State Committee to-day resolved that Cook's bill against the importation of Chinese, embodies the sentiments of the Republican party of California. They also request their delegation to endeavor to repeal the income tax.

OMAHA, NEB., July 13.—The State Committee held a meeting in this city to-day, and resolved to hold a State convention at Plattsmouth, September 7.

It Looks Rather Squally

In Europe just now. We trust affairs will be arranged, though, without bloodshed. Pier, Dannals & Co. received orders from Napoleon to send him a barrel of cream ale right away, from which we augur favorably; Bismarck will be invited over to drink a glass, matters will be socially discussed, and concluded satisfactorily to all concerned. †

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The European Crisis—French Ministerial Agents Exciting the People Against Prussia—Warlike Preparations in Madrid—French Troops Moving to the Frontier—Rumored Resignation of the French Ministry—The Cambria Heard From—Another Disastrous Fire at Constantinople—Orangemen Protest Against the Party Procession Act, &c., &c.

The European Crisis.

PARIS, July 13.—The excitement here over the quarrel with Prussia is tremendous. On the bourse and boulevards, and in cafes and clubs heated discussions are going on, and personal encounters are not unfrequent. Ministerial agents are exciting the people against Prussia. They charge that the mangling of Count Benedetti's telegrams, and the detention of trains yesterday were Prussian tricks to gain time. The military activity is unabated. A fleet is under orders for the Baltic. It will be commanded by Admiral De La Graverde. General Donay is ready to march on to Luxemburg with an army of sixty thousand men. The Ministers of War, of the Marine and Finance, had a protracted interview with the Emperor to-day. The opposition charge that the violent speeches of Duke de Grammont and Ollivier were made by the express directions of the Emperor, who is devoted to the interests of the Prince of Asturias. They also say that the Emperor's motive is personal ambition, and ridicule the idea of a decrepid invalid leading an army, with a child of fourteen as his aid.

BERLIN, July 13.—The people are united in favor of the stand taken by the government. Though stocks are declining the belief is general that peace will be preserved. A rumor is afloat that Prince Leopold is about to address a letter to the Spanish Government declining the crown. It is said that the letter reflects severely on the conduct of France, and the Prince declines because he is not willing to be instrumental in involving Spain and Europe in a war.

LONDON, July 12.—A formal withdrawal of Prince Leopold has been telegraphed to Madrid. His action is based solely on the ground that, in consequence of the insult which had been offered to Spanish honor, the Cortes would be guided in their vote by a determination to uphold the independence of the nation, and therefore the election would not be a spontaneous and sincere expression in favor of a Prince, without which he would not be willing to ascend the throne.

Prussia maintains her dignity and yields not an inch to the French demand.

The British Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad defining its position in Spanish affairs. The note deprecates the discourtesy of Spain in concealing from a friendly power the negotiations with a foreign Prince in connection with the Spanish throne. It regrets the threatening tone of France, which is calculated to obstruct explanations and amicable settlement, and approves of the Prussian position, in the absence of proof of her complicity in the intrigue. While the election of Prince Leopold would be destitute of political importance, England will do all in her power to induce him to withdraw, in order to preserve the peace of Europe.

LONDON, July 13.—The rise in the Paris rentes last night to seven, and of Italian securities four per cent., reported in the dispatches yesterday evening, on the assurance that the final reply of Prussia was friendly, has been confirmed.

A large order for the purchase of United States five-twenties, was dispatched to America by parties who were early informed of this intelligence.

LONDON, July 13, 1:30 P. M.—There is a better feeling on the Stock Exchange.

United States bonds are quoted at 88¼@89. Consols 92¾@92⅞.

Paris rentes closed late last night at 71 francs 10 centimes.

LONDON, July 13, 2 P. M.—There are rumors from Paris of a disagreement in the French Cabinet. It is understood that M. Ollivier favors peace, while some of his ministry are still disposed to press matters.

The tone of the Berlin press, which has been mild during the pending troubles, has suddenly changed its tone and become defiant.

At this hour all quotations on the Stock Exchange are much better. United States bonds are quoted at 89¼@89¾.

Paris rentes again advanced to 71 francs 60 centimes.

The Government nearly monopolizes all the cables leading to the Continent with dispatches on the Spanish question. As a consequence, business is deranged and news delayed.

The following dispatch, dated Berlin, noon, has just been received: "In spite of the withdrawal of Prince Hohenzollern, France maintains an alarmingly provoking attitude toward Prussia. The personal objection was, therefore, a mere pretext. France wants sudden and decisive war, in order to escape interior troubles and to efface the Mexican flasco."

There is much indignation expressed here and on the Continent at the false story of the massacre in China. Arrangements will be made at once to ferret out and punish the author of the telegrams.

PARIS, July 13, 3 P. M.—The bourse opened firm; rentes 70 francs 80 centimes. There is a better feeling everywhere. It is certain that several interpellations will be made in the Corps Legislatif to-day touching the Spanish question. It is believed that some parties in the Chamber wish to force the government into a declaration of war with Prussia.

The Paris *Journal Official* states that the government has no news of the reported massacre in China, and the story is generally considered false.

PARIS, July 13.—The *Constitutionnel*, the ministerial organ, has the following: The government has testimony that the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern is withdrawn and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. We are satisfied that a Hohenzollern will not reign in Spain. We demand nothing more, and rejoice at this pacific solution of the question.

A questionable dispatch from Dusseldorf this morning says Prince Leopold accepts the Spanish crown on condition of an immediate declaration of war against France, should the latter attack Germany.

BRUSSELS, July 13, 10 A. M.—Warlike preparations still continue in France, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, and there is universal fear of war.

BERLIN, July 13.—The *Kreuze Massote* treats the situation in language at once serious and energetic. Its article closes with the following sentence: "Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogance of France. Prince Leopold declines the candidature because he is unable to reconcile the character of a German soldier with an act involving Germany and Spain in war."

Bismarck has returned to this city.

MADRID, July 13.—Rumors are circulated that the Carlists have been seen in considerable number in Basque Province, and that Don Carlos embarked at Bordeaux to make a descent on the Spanish coast. The report was investigated and proves to be unfounded.

Minister Sogesta had a conference yesterday with the Ministers of France, England and the United States. Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, sent to Paris a copy of the dispatch he addressed to General Prim, withdrawing his son's name as a candidate for the throne. Warlike preparations have been commenced here, and orders signed calling out the first military reserve.

LONDON, July 13.—Telegrams from Paris confirm the reports of the feeling of distrust and insecurity which prevails on the Bourse, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Leopold. Troops are moving through Paris for the frontier, and there seems to be no abatement to military activity in other quarters of France. It is said the Belgian Government is providing for warlike contingencies. All leaves of absence have been recalled and troops ordered to the frontier with instructions to destroy railways and telegraphs in case of invasion by a foreign army.

PARIS, July 13, Evening.—The *Constitutionnel* is pacific to-day, but other journals continue to fill their columns with details of warlike preparations. The Bourse to-night is agitated and rentes have fallen to 69 francs 75 centimes.

Rumored Resignation of the French Ministry.

PARIS, July 13, Evening.—The journals report that all the Ministers resigned. The Corps Legislatif held an excited session to-day. Jerome David submitted interpellations to the Ministry, which Grammont refused to answer until Friday. Jerome David thereupon pointed out the flagrant contrast between the previous haste and present slowness of the Ministry to declare itself. The hesitation was now ridiculous in a ministry which at first made such bold speeches, and the delay was working all the while to the advantage of Prussia.

Opening of the Thames Embankment.

LONDON, July 13.—The formal opening of the Thames embankment took place to-day. The procession was lead by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and included the Prince of Wales and the Princess Louise in the royal coach, dignitaries of the court in full costume, guards, municipal bodies, civic societies, and many bands of music. The procession moved from Westminster bridge to Charing Cross bridge, where a large pavillion had been erected. The buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated with banners. The Queen was unable to be present in consequence of illness.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

GLASGOW, July 13.—The steamship Sidonian, from New York, reports having passed the yacht Cambria at noon, on the 9th inst., in latitude 54, 30, longitude 26, 38, the Cambria standing west northwest, and had a light easterly breeze. The Dauntless was not seen.

Another Disastrous Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Another disastrous fire occurred here day before yesterday. The flames raged nine hours. Over fifteen hundred houses were destroyed, mainly of the poorer classes.

The Orangemen.

DUBLIN, July 13.—The Orangemen had a procession at Lisbon yesterday (Tuesday) as a protest against the party procession act, and they have distributed one hundred thousand copies of inflammatory speeches denouncing the British Government.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 13.—Consols 93. American securities steady; '67s, 89¼; '62s, 89½; '65s, 87¾; 10-40s, 87½. Eries, 18; Illinois, 112½; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 9d; winter 9s 8d@9s 9d. Western flour 23s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 112s 6d. Lard 71s 6d. Cheese 64s. Bacon 56s. Tallow 44s. Turpentine 29s 6d@30s.

LONDON, July 13.—Tallow 45s 3d. Calcutta linseed 62s@62s 7d. Linseed oil firm. Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, July 13.—Cotton firmer; spot 114; afloat 113 francs.

The whale fishery of the Pacific is among the most important of our national industries. It has been the source not only of national, but of individual wealth. Previous to the war the whaling fleet numbered fully four hundred sail. The greater portion of this immense fleet cruised in the North Pacific, Ochotsk and Anadir seas, Behring Straits and the Artic Ocean. Since 1867 this great interest has considerably declined, but latterly it is reviving to its pristine power. As near as we can ascertain the whaling fleet now employed in the waters just mentioned numbers about seventy-five. These vessels are manned on an average with thirty men each, giving employment to two thousand two hundred and fifty men. And the value of these vessels, including that of the average annual cargoes of oil, bone, &c., is at least $4,000,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Chances of the Appropriation Bills.

Four Still in Conference Committee—Reports on the Howard Investigation Made to the House—The General Exonerated—No Roving Congressional Committees During Vacation—Important Business to Go Over to Next Session—A European War and its Influence on Our Commerce—The Georgia Case, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1870.

The Appropriation Bills.

The Indian, army, navy and omnibus appropriation bills are all in Conference Committee. The talk to-night is again indicative of an agreement on the Indian bill. The administration threw its weight into the scales this morning, representing the imminent danger of a general war on the plains this fall, if appropriations are not made in the usual manner, and during the consultation this forenoon there was a better feeling in the Committee than heretofore. If an agreement is not reached early to-morrow the bill must be put through without specifications, giving the President full control of a certain sum of money to use in his discretion.

The conference on the army bill is made up in such a way that there is not much chance of an agreement on the provisions for fixing the pay and decreasing the number of officers. The bill will not be allowed to fail, and Wilson and Logan both say all these sections shall be abandoned if necessary to save the regular appropriations.

The Senate amendments to the naval bill do not involve any question of principle, and the result of the consultation this evening is such that a report will probably be made as soon as the House meets to-morrow. A definite rate of pay is fixed for all officers of the navy.

The Omnibus bill presents a good many points of difference that will lead to a struggle in committee. The clauses giving three hundred thousand dollars for a Custom House, &c., at St. Louis, and one hundred thousand dollars for a similar building at Little Rock, are likely to be lost. A sharp fight is going on about the New York postoffice, which the lobby from that city is determined shall be a fine and costly building. The Choctaw Indian claim amendment was finally rejected by the Senate, and therefore does not go into conference.

The Howard Reports.

Both reports in the Howard investigation were presented to-day, and ordered to be printed with the evidence taken. The majority paper, signed by eight members, entirely exonerates General Howard, but fails to present a synopsis of the evidence for the prosecution under the various charges. The minority report claims that with slight exceptions all the charges were sustained. It is signed by McNeely and Rogers. Arnell asked that the rules might be suspended and the resolution of the majority set for action to-morrow. Logan, Ingersoll and several Republicans objected to its consideration until the evidence could be examined, and the House refused to agree to consider the resolution. Arnell will try to have it acted on to-morrow, but the probabilities are it will go over.

No Roving Committees.

Neither branch of Congress has yet authorized any roving committees or commissions for the recess. The Senate at one time gave a special committee authority to travel up and down the Mississippi river and talk with everybody about levees, but thought better of it the next day, and recalled its consent. Ingersoll tried to get permission to-day for the House Committee on Commerce to spend the summer and fall in postal telegraph business, but Scofield put in a nervous objection and said the country had had enough of these vacation committees. The House thought so too, and declined Ingersoll's invitation by a rousing majority. Somebody will be on careful watch to-morrow to see that none of these things go through.

Business to Go Over.

Two decided efforts were made to-day to get to business on the Speaker's table. The first was by Mr. Paine and the Western men, who wanted to reach the apportionment bill, and the second by Schenck and the Southern men, who wanted to reach the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Two-thirds was required in each case. The first move failed by 94 to 97, and the last by 75 to 105. This Southern one is the strongest of the railroad bills pending, and the record shows that it lacked fifteen votes of a majority. Everything on the table will go over to next winter.

Executive Session.

The Senate spent six hours in executive session this afternoon. Most of this time was consumed on the nomination of Potts, of Ohio, *vice* Ashly, Governor of Montana, and Bond, of Maryland, for United States Circuit Judge. The latter was confirmed by a small majority. Sumner made a long speech against the removal of Ashley, and was supported by Nye, Tipton and McDonald. Sherman replied at length to Sumner, and the whole debate excited much feeling. Many left after the second hour, and a call of the Senate was ordered for the first time in several years. This consumed an hour, and at the end of the fourth hour Potts was confirmed by a vote of 27 to 13.

The Georgia Case.

The Georgia bill Conference Committee at the session this morning, were not able to agree, and resolved to so report to the two houses. Subsequently two or three members of the Cabinet were at the capitol, and spoke of the President's great desire to have the State brought in before adjournment. The committee concluded to meet again to-morrow, and see if it could reach an agreement.

A Chance to Revive Our Commerce.

In view of the probabilities of a foreign war, a joint resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow, which has the warm approval of both the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State, authorizing registry under our flag of all iron ships over fifteen hundred tons purchased abroad, and held in whole or part by American citizens. The belief of both Secretaries is that in the event of the outbreak of war abroad, most of the chief foreign powers will be involved, and ours would then be the only great neutral power, and so commerce would be obliged to do its business under our flag. Both the Prussian and Austrian Ministers have to-day expressed the opinion that the cessation in war excitement on the continent is only on the surface, and that the chances of avoiding war are very few. It is known that both these ministers are taking measures looking to the purchase of war material in this country.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to-day: Wm. C. Whitson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Idaho; Wales Hubbard, Register, Lewistown, Idaho. Consuls—Wm. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, at Santa Cruz; R. G. W. Jewell, of Missouri, at Pernambuco; Lorenzo W. Johnson, of Texas, Consul General at Beirut. Surveyors of Customs—John E. Woodward, Paducah, Kentucky; Thomas Foster, Duluth, Minnesota; also, James M. Humphrey, Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va.

Commander Henry Walker, to be Rear Admiral; Captain Roger N. S. Tembell, to be Commodore; Commander M. Jeffers, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Robert L. Pythian, to be Commander; Lieutenant Geo. E. Wingate, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Postmasters—H. O. Paine, Fremont, Neb.; F. R. Marvin, Duluth, Minn.; W. Pierce, Garrettsville, Ohio; W. B. Chapman, Conneaut, Ohio; C. N. Cromwell, McConnellsville, Pa.; C. M. Wiseman, Lancaster; J. H. Harman, Oberlin; J. G. Orr, Lansing, Iowa; W. A. Burdich, Cusco, Iowa; E. P. Ripley, Akley, Ohio; J. Rider, Carthage, Missouri; W. H. Lamb, Butler, Missouri; J. W. Beck, Halden, Missouri; S. J. Burnett, Warrensburg, Missouri; W. Anderson, Maysville, Missouri; W. T. Snow, Brookville, Missouri; J. A. Woodwin, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; M. S. Brady, Millersville, Pennsylvania; David Phillips, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania; Margaret Sillyman, Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Mary Lawrence, Minerville, Pennsylvania; S. N. Vincent, Lapier, Michigan; S. F. Miller, Kirkville, Missouri.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Georgia bill had a meeting to-day, but were unable to come to an agreement.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

There are now only three general appropriation bills in Conference Committees, namely: The Indian army and sundry civil expenses bills.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Indian office to-day received a telegram from the Whitstone Agency, Dakota, reporting that the chiefs, who lately visited Washington, exercise a good influence and are preventing war parties from leaving that agency. Spotted Tail reports large numbers of the northern Sioux crossing the Platte and going south.

HONORS TO DAHLGREN.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the usual honors to Admiral Dahlgren, at all the navy yards Friday, the day of the funeral.

DAHLGREN'S SUCCESSOR.

Captain Patterson takes temporary command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Smith will probably be Dahlgren's successor.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Hugh L. Bord, Circuit Judge for Fourth Judicial District; J. H. Pierce, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi; Commodore William Reynolds to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipments and for Recruiting; Elizabeth Trask, Postmaster at Emporia, Kansas; Lorenzo M. Johnson, of Texas, Consul General at Beirut; Benjamin W. Potts, Governor of Montana Territory, vice James M. Ashley.

THE WEATHER.

New York—Clear; wind, N. W.; ther. 85.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N.; ther. 78°.
Pittsburgh—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 72°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S.; ther. 84°.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 76°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 74°.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 76°.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 81°.
Chicago—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 74°.
St. Louis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 79°.
Cheyenne—Clear; S.; ther. 76°.
Omaha—Clear; S.; ther. 70°.

Attempted Highway Robbery near Loudonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 13, 1870.

Last evening about nine o'clock, as Mr. Soaras was going from here to his home, two miles distant, and when but a short distance from town, he was stopped by two men, who demanded his money or his life, and, upon his refusal, attacked him, but Mr. Soaras, who is a powerful man, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in breaking from them and ran to a house half a mile distant, closely followed by the men, who endeavored to stop him by throwing stones and threatening to shoot. A party from the house then started after the robbers, but were unsuccessful in their search. Mr. Soaras, though painfully bruised, is not dangerously hurt.

THE TAX AND TARIFF.

The Bill as Finally Passed by Congress.

A Reduction of $80,000,000 in the People's Burden—What Taxes Are Abolished and What Retained.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1870.

The Tax and Tariff Law.

The tax and tariff bill as it passed Congress to-day from the conference committee, is expected to reduce the burden of taxation about eighty million dollars. It abolishes all taxes on gross receipts, legacies, successions, watches, gold and silver plate, billiard tables, passports, salaries, banks and bankers, the whole system of special or license taxes except those on brewers and distillers, and all taxes on sales except those now paid by stamps and those on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, wines and liquors. It also abolishes the stamp tax on all receipts, transfers of mortgages, notes for less than one hundred dollars, and canned and preserved fish. The taxes that remain are those excepted as herein noted, as well as the present taxes on spirits, tobacco, gas, fermented liquors, bank deposits, capital and circulation, income tax, and stamp taxes except as abolished. The special taxes do not cease till next May, the taxes on sales not till next October, and others that are abolished expire on the 1st of August. The income tax is to be collected but two years more, and at the rate of two and a half per cent., with two thousand dollars exemption. The tax on the salaries of government officials ceases on the first of August, and the difference to that date between five and two and a half per cent. is to be deducted next spring. In social or religious communities five persons are to be counted as a family. The publication of income returns is positively prohibited. Two and a half per cent. tax is laid on dividends of incorporated banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and all insurance, railroad, steamboat, canal, turnpike, slackwater, gas, coal, mining, bridge and manufacturing companies, whether payable to citizens or non-residents. Interest allowed depositors in savings banks is not to be called a dividend. The consolidation of collection and supervisorship districts and discharge of needless officers is allowed to the President.

The new tariff rates go into effect on the 31st of next December. The principal items are tea, fifteen cents per pound; coffee, three cents; substitutes for coffee, five cents; molasses, five cents; sugars, from one and three-quarters to four cents, being about twenty-five per cent. below the present rates; corsets, two dollars per dozen when valued at six dollars per dozen, or less, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* when valued at over six dollars; flax straw, five dollars per ton; undressed flax, twenty dollars; dressed flax, forty dollars, hemp, twenty-five dollars; jute, fifteen dollars; jute butts, six dollars; cotton bagging, two cents per pound; pig iron, seven dollars per ton; cast scrap iron, six dollars; wrought scrap iron, nine dollars; Bessemer steel, one and a quarter cents per pound; railway bars, made in part of steel, one cent; hair cloth for seating, forty cents per square yard when eighteen inches wide, and thirty cents when less than that width; crinoline cloth, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; silk buttons or dress ornaments, fifty per cent. *ad valorem*; nickel, thirty cents per pound; nickel alloy thirty cents; German silver and other mixed metals, forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; live stock, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, oranges and lemons, twenty per cent; pine apples, &c., ten per cent.; neats foot oil and all animal, whale, seal and fish oils, twenty per cent.; linseed, twenty cents per bushel; linseed oil, thirty cents per gallon; rape seed oil, one half cent per pound; raw opium, one dollar per pound; smoking opium, six dollars per pound; morphia and its salts, one dollar per ounce; cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp, yarn not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at over forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; valued at over sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at over eighty cents per pound, forty cents per pound, and in addition to said rates of duty twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

There is an increase of duty on various spices, and new classification, with increased rates on foreign wines and cordials of all kinds. The free list is partly enlarged, and goes through about as it originally come from Schenck's committee some weeks ago. Steam plow machinery comes in free for two years. Tonnage duties on vessels owned by our own citizens are abolished, as are also duties on boats, barges and flats. The new port of entry provisions go into effect on the first of next October, and extend to Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Portland, Me.; Portland, Oregon; Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville, Milwaukee, Louisville, Cleveland, San Francisco, Memphis and Mobile. At each of these ports where there is not now one, an appraiser is to be appointed at a salary of three thousand dollars, with such weighers, gaugers, inspectors, &c., as are necessary.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to settle and adjust all claims of the Choctaw nation against the United States. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill, introduced a report, which was adopted. The most important Senate amendments have been agreed to by the House. The principal question referred to the Conference Committee was relative to the tariff on sugar, in regard to which the committee reported the classification as follows: On all molasses, five cents per gallon; on syrup of sugar, concentrated Melado and concentrated molasses twelve and a half cents per gallon; on all raw and Muscovado sugars, not below No. 7, duties standard in color, one and one-fourth cents per pound, and not above No. 10, duties standard in color, two cents per pound; above No. 10 and below No. 13, two and one-fourth cents per pound; on all other sugars above No. 10 and not above No. 20, duties standard in color three and one-fourth cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20, four cents per pound. The duties on book and Bessemer steel remained as passed by the Senate. All assistant assessors now engaged in assessing taxes which are stricken out by the bill are to be immediately discharged, and the supervisors of districts are to be consolidated. The gross receipts and tonnage taxes are both repealed.

Mr. SHERMAN, also, submitted the Conference Committee report on the funding bill, which was adopted.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. SHERMAN stated that on the basis of last year's receipts, the reduction of tax to be effected by the tax bill would amount to $76,000,000.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported back from Committee on appropriations with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the treatment of J. W. Smith, colored cadet at West Point, with power to sit during recess.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill giving bounty to the soldiers honorably discharged that entered the service between the 4th of May and 22d of July, 1861, and to the widow, children, or father and mother of a soldier killed, or who died in the service, enlisted for less than one year. He thought it should cost about $10,000,000.

The credentials of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, re-elected Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1871, were presented.

The bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was briefly considered, and an amendment to give her $15,000, in lieu of pension, was rejected.

At two o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

After executive session the Senate took up the deficiency appropriation bill. Amendments were reported from the Committee on Appropriations, including $15,000 for annual repairs on the Treasury building, and $10,000 for the support of primary schools in the District of Columbia, outside of Washington and Georgetown. Adopted. Amendments were proposed and adopted appropriating $37,000 in coin to pay the Peruvian Government on the claim of a citizen of that Government named Montano; $30,000 for compensation to the employees at the assay office, New York.

The Senate during the evening passed a bill exempting pork-packers, lard-renderers, and persons engaged in smoking hams, from tax as manufacturers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER'S resolution, directing the House visitors to West Point to investigate the complaint as to the ill treatment of a colored cadet at the Military Academy, was adopted. The visitors to West Point are Messrs. Schenck, Logan and Slocum.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to suspend the rules, to take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendment to the House bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress. He announced his intention to move non-concurrence in the amendment and ask a committee of conference. The Senate amendment increases the number of Representatives to three hundred. The motion was rejected, yeas 94, nays 97.

The Senate amendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and referred to a conference committee. A conference committee was also appointed on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. STOKES moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution ordering $80,000 of the amount appropriated in the river and harbor bill for the improvement of the Tennessee river, to be expended for the repair and completion of works between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and for the continuation of works now in progress below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals. Agreed to.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create a port of delivery at Houston, Texas. Passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution instructing the Sub-committee on Commerce to make an investigation, during recess, into the tariffs and exclusive rights of ocean telegraph companies connected with the United States, and of land lines connected therewith, with power to send for persons, papers, &c.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected to the Committee sitting during recess. The country had enough of that last year.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules, but the House refused.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the tax and tariff bill, made a report which, having been read, he proceeded to explain. After some discussion the report was agreed to—yeas 143, nays 49.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Way and Means, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and adjust the accounts of the late Collector of the Third and Sixth Collection Districts of Missouri. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the funding bill, made a report, stating that it was precisely the same as that made yesterday, except as to the seventh section, requiring National banks to deposit new bonds as a guaranty for their circulation, which section was now omitted. The report was agreed to, yeas 137, nays 53.

The following Conference Committees were appointed: On miscellaneous appropriation bill, Messrs. Dawes, Beck and Sargent, and on the army appropriation bill, Messrs. Dickey, Logan and Archer.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution suspending whisky metres at distilleries till further action of Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired of Mr. Maynard whether there was any purpose to raise the duty on spirits this session.

Mr. MAYNARD replied in very positive terms that no such proposition had been or would be entertained by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DICKEY advocated the joint resolution as being intended to get rid of a first class humbug and fraud.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to suspend the rules and pass the general amnesty bill, excluding from its benefits the graduates of military and naval academies, members of Congress, heads of departments, &c., who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that it was not the member from Illinois who had charge of the report of the committee.

The motion was rejected, yeas 74, nays 101.

Mr. ARNELL, from the Committee on Education and Labor, made a report in the case of the investigation of the charge against Gen. Howard, and asked that the majority and minority resolutions be read and the reports ordered printed.

The SPEAKER intimated that it would be well nigh impossible to have a discussion on the matter to-morrow, and that action could be taken on the resolutions now as well as to-morrow. After some suggestions, in the midst of much disorder, the resolutions were read. The majority resolution declares that the policy pursued by the United States toward four and half millions of her people, suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education to render them independent and self supporting, and in extending to them civil and political equality, is a source of just national pride, and that the House acquits Major Gen. O. O. Howard of the groundless and causeless charges lately preferred against him, and declares and records its judgment that in successfully organizing and administering, with fidelity and integrity, the Freedmen's Bureau, which contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of those great ends, he is deserving the gratitude of the American people. The report is signed by the Chairman, Mr. Arnell, and by Messrs. Beatty, Hoar, Townsend, Hamilton, Burdett, and Tyler. The resolution reported by the minority, McNeely and Rogers, directs that a copy of the testimony be referred to the Secretary of War with directions to order a court-martial for the trial of General Howard, and recommends the adoption of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take the necessary measures to secure the interest of the government in the Howard University, its buildings and grounds and lands held by that corporation, which were paid for by the public funds, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary measures to recover any moneys drawn by General Howard from the United States Treasury, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and disbursed in aid of churches, religious associations, and educational institutions, not in pursuance of law. Both reports and the evidence, covering nearly four thousand pages, were ordered printed. The question on its assignment to-morrow for consideration, was met with much opposition, and without disposing of the question, House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James H. Drury, an old and respected citizen, residing near Ironton, was killed by lightning on Tuesday.

Supervising Inspector McDonald has brought suit against the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* for libel, claiming $30,000 damages, for the publication of an article relating to the Boudinot tobacco case, recently decided at Van Buren.

The steamer Java, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

M. Prevost-Paradol, the new French Minister to Washington, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Louisville tobacco fair opened yesterday. The attendance is good, and number of samples on exhibition large.

J. R. Stanley, who killed the negro H. Curtis, a few days since, was held to bail yesterday, at Memphis, in the sum of $1,000.

A negro named Marshal attempted to poison Senator Revels at Augusta, Ark., last week, by putting strychnine in his milk. The poison was detected and the family saved by prompt remedies. The negro was arrested and confessed his guilt.

Thomas Hilsen, head of the firm of Hilsen & Co., wool brokers, Philadelphia, it is reported yesterday disappeared with $60,000 belonging to the firm. It is stated that Hilsen has gone to Europe.

Yesterday morning another disgraceful row occurred among the fire companies of Philadelphia, and one of the participants was the Columbia Hose Company, and the others were supposed to be the Shiffler Hose. Horns, spanners and knives were freely used, and two men of the Columbia badly stabbed.

Says a Baltimore dispatch of yesterday: The President has pardoned George Robinson, Thomas Payne and Robert Burns, convicted in 1869, of mutinous conduct at sea. The President remitted the fines imposed upon Geo. Denby and Wm. Calvert, convicted at the same term, of fraud in bounty payment.

The iron moulders at Philadelphia yesterday devoted the major portion of the session to the discussion of the report of the committee in opposition to Coolie labor. There seemed to be a unanimous sentiment with reference to the report, except the portion referring to the effect this kind of labor had upon the negro in the South. A report was adopted establishing a new beneficial feature in the organization.

It was reported in Toronto yesterday, that the Governor General's proclamation will be issued shortly declaring the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion. It will contain the amnesty clause.

Advices from Fort Garry, state that Reill is virtually kept a prisoner by his own men, who have sent a guard to the line to prevent his leaving the settlement, and that both the whites and Indians will send deputations to meet the Dominion expedition and tender aid and assist the inhabitants along the road.

James Little and wife were shot a few days ago in Jackson county, Tenn., whilst going to work on their farm. Little was killed instantly and his wife mortally wounded. The murderer is supposed to be a man named Balco, who decamped immediately after the deed was done.

The Synod of Cincinnati has divided its territory, comprising about one-fifth of the State line and the southwestern portion, into four Presbyteries, called respectively Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Dayton and Portsmouth. The Synod adjourned to meet October 20th, in Cincinnati.

The Bishop of the National Church of Russia commissioned to establish an episcopal seat at San Francisco, is expected there in a few days. His official title is John, Most Holy Bishop of America and the Aleutian Islands.

The Reunited Presbyterian Synod of Columbus, Ohio, was in session yesterday. The Synod was subdivided into presbyteries.

The regular annual fair of the tobacco trade of Louisville was held in that city yesterday. Entries of tobacco were made from Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Illinois. A large number of tobacco growers from those States were in attendance. Liberal prizes were awarded.

A Concord, N. H., telegram says: A collision on the Northern Railroad, probably occasioned by a misunderstanding of telegrams, on the curve a mile north of Canaan. The following are the casualties: Charles W. Clarke, Concord, engineer, killed; Loring Badger, of New Hampton, brakeman, fatally injured; A. L. Grant, engineer, injured; Thomas Gaimore, of West Lebanon, fireman, badly bruised in the head; Edward Work, of West Lebanon, fireman, thigh broken. Several passengers were slightly injured.

Bloomington, Ill., has a population of 14,600, having doubled since 1860.

John G. Nicolay, formerly Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, is to be the managing editor of the Chicago *Republican*.

The wheat harvest is progressing favorably in the Northwest, and the yield is good.

The Illinois State Republican Convention is to be held at Springfield on September 1.

A duel was fought yesterday afternoon at St. Louis, between Major Keltie, formerly of the Thirty-first New York Regiment, and subsequently on the staff of General Calvin E. Pratt, and now on the reportorial staff of the St. Louis *Times*, and Captain L. D. Van, said to have once served in the French army. The weapons were cavalry sabres. Keltie received a slight wound on the forehead and a trifling cut on the right hand. One of Van's eyes was put out by a thrust. The whole affair is involved in considerable mystery. The seconds are not known and the principals are extremely reticent. The fight is said to have grown out of reflections cast on the fighting qualities of the Yankees by Capt. Van.

The trial of the Fenians Starr and Thompson resulted in a verdict of guilty on two counts of the indictment, with a recommendation to mercy.

From reports received at Omaha yesterday from Denver, Col., it appears to be believed that James O'Neal, who was reported hung by the vigilance committee, near Denver, a few days ago, for cattle stealing, was really hanged, and the person who made the complaint against him had no doubt that the man deserved to be hanged, but claimed that the process was irregular.

Belle Hunter, a prisoner at the city workhouse, at Louisville, yesterday picked up a bottle on a table in the workhouse keeper's office and drank the contents, supposing it to be whisky. The bottle contained two and a half ounces muriatic acid. The woman expired immediately after drinking. She at one time moved in good society in that city.

The yacht Fannie Brown, which left the coast of Maine about a year ago, in command of Capt. Carpenter, formerly United States naval officer, arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, last night, in tow of the tug Mary Alice. The Fanny Brown has traveled about twenty-six thousand miles since starting, and visited and surveyed the coasts, inlets and harbors of various countries. She will leave in a day or two for the head waters of the Mississippi River, cross to Lake Superior by Grand Portage, thence go by lakes and river of St. Lawrence to the original starting point. Capt. Carpenter is making a private survey, with the view of publishing a book. His yacht is only six tons burden, and he has but one man as a companion and assistant.

Of late Canada has become very restless under British rule, and every day the feeling in favor of independence is growing more pronounced. One of the arguments is the extravagance of the Government officials. It is asserted that the public buildings at Ottawa, the capital, have cost $3,000,000, instead of $900,000, according to the original estimate. Again, it is stated that "Rideau Hall," the residence of the Governor General, was purchased for $82,000, and that the expenditures upon the building have brought the cost up to $215,849. This sum, which will be soon raised to $250,000, it is stated, is too much to pay for a vice-regal residence, besides the annual salary of $50,000. Ottawa also, it is alleged, was selected as the seat of Government by Sir Edmund Head, to promote the interests of the Hudson Bay Company, of which he afterward became the presiding officer in England.

Thousands Testify

To the relief afforded by the use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Try it, and you will be added to the number. TThs*

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Cattle receipts for the week 5,049 head; market moderately active; sales to-day 1,100 head at $6 50 for Ohio steers to $9 37½ for good Kentucky.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Great Work—Shultz Gap and Clearfield Railroad—Extension of the Catawissa Road to Williamsport—Canada and Southern Line—Cleveland and Cincinnati Short Line—Gould and Fisk Sued in Cleveland, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 13, 1870.

A meeting of the incorporators and stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad Company was held at Belleville to-day. General J. S. Robinson was made Chairman, and L. T. Hunt, Secretary. The meeting proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors, with the following result: John H. Page, Jr., of Pittsburgh; L. T. Hunt, of Kenton; F. C. Leblond, of Celina; David Richards, of Mount Gilead; J. M. Osborne, of Belleville; J. G. Chamberlain, of Leetonia; A. Waddell, of Columbiana; A. R. Arter, of Hanoverton; and Charles B. Terrill, of Nashville. The Board elected was afterwards called to order and L. T. Hunt elected temporary President, and Geo. S. Bell temporary Secretary. The matter of the proposed railroad was discussed, and it was resolved to proceed without delay to complete the survey from Belleville to Kenton, some sixty miles in distance, and the following committee was appointed to carry out this object: The President, General Robertson, David Richards and George S. Bell. On motion it was resolved that each member of the Board act as a committee of one in their respective districts to secure subscriptions of stock for the road. Adjourned to meet at Loudonville on call of the President.

MANSFIELD, COLDWATER AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 13, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade this evening, the Committee on Railroads reported that they had secured an actual subscription to the stock of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad of sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, and pledges sufficient to raise it to over one hundred thousand dollars. The committees expect to raise the entire two hundred thousand dollars in a few weeks. Notice of an election for Directors has been given for August 24th, 1870.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads to-day again reduced freights to the West slightly below the rates adopted yesterday by the fast freight lines operating over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads. The tariff to Chicago is now eighty cents per hundred, a reduction of thirty-two cents.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

We are pleased to learn that this road is making very rapid progress toward completion, under the well known executive management of Gen. Cass, of our city, with the Hon. J. L. Williams, of Indiana, who has immediate supervision of construction. Since these gentlemen have taken charge of this great work, they have displayed progress hardly second to the rapid construction of the "Union Pacific." We regard this as a very important road for the city of Pittsburgh, and the entire country. By casting the eye over the map, we can see that it opens up to us a new territory heretofore inaccessible except by a circuitous route, and we hazard little in asserting that it is as fine an agricultural region as can be found in the United States. The country traversed will afford a local traffic equal to the most prominent lines of the West, in lumber, gypsum, agricultural and other products. Two hundred miles of the road from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Paris, Mich., will be fully completed and equipped early in September, leaving about one hundred and fifty miles, from Paris to the Straits of Mackinac, Mich., to construct. At the latter point it will connect with the eastern extension of the Northern Pacific, by means of a ferry over the Straits of Mackinac. It is to be supposed our merchants and manufacturers will not be slow in cultivating a trade and intercourse with this new and progressive district, now opening up, so direct and so important.

SHULTZ GAP AND CLEARFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Shultz Gap and Clearfield Railroad Company, held at the St. Charles Hotel in Altoona, on the 9th of July, 1870, the following officers were elected:

J. M. Christy, Esq., President; James L. Gwin, B. F. Bell, F. M. Flanagan, James Condron, J. C. Gates and John Brotherline, Directors; Wm. M. Lloyd, Treasurer.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint solicitors of stock and money. On motion, James L. Gwin and B. F. Lytle, civil engineers, were employed and ordered to proceed immediately to make the necessary survey, levels, &c., for the road. An adjourned meeting will be held at the same hour and place on Saturday, the 16th inst.

J. BROTHERLINE, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF THE CATAWISSA ROAD.

The *Miltonian* of last week says: We learn that the engineers who have been surveying the route of the Catawissa Railroad extension from this place to Williamsport, have reported that the cheapest of three routes surveyed by them is that crossing the river at Milton, running up through Union county, recrossing the river at Montgomery Station, and passing through Muncy and Montoursville to Williamsport. Although there will be two extensive bridges on this route it is thought it will be cheaper than to run it all the way on this side through the hills.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Work on the Canada Southern Railway is being vigorously pushed. Chief Engineer Finney has a force of thirty-one men in the field, surveying. Mr. Wm. L. Brigden has charge of the middle, Charles A. Dutton, of the Western, and probably James Montgomery of the Eastern Division. The country through which the road passes is said to be beautiful, and "good land to make railroad of." The road is expected to be completed by the first of October, 1871. The headquarters of the Company is at Fort Erie at present.

CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

In reference to the project for a shorter line from Cleveland to Cincinnati, the Cleveland *Herald* says: The newly arranged for independent line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company to Cincinnati will shorten the distance eighteen miles. The route will be from here to Delaware, on the old road, thence to Springfield, thence to Dayton, thence by a road to be built down the left bank of the Big Miami River to Middletown, thence directly south to "The Junction," seven miles this side of Cincinnati, and thence into the city by the road now in use by other companies to a depot not far from the Burnet House. The establishment of this route not only shortens the distance as we have said, but makes a line free from control in any way of the Pennsylvania Central which now holds the line now used between Columbus and Cincinnati.

In this connection the Dayton *Journal* says: The Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and Little Miami Railroads have informed the Cleveland and Sandusky, and the Columbus and Cleveland roads that they will hereafter charge them local rates on all business—passenger and freight. This is in consequence of the Short Line movement of the New York Central, which embraces the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati and the Cleveland and Columbus Railroads.

GOULD AND FISK AGAIN SUED.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Some time ago a very funny account appeared in one of the New York papers of a couple of Cleveland men, with suspicious looking satchels, making their way into the inner fortress of James Fisk, Jr., and tendering to him sundry bonds and a sum of money to close the contract for the purchase of a road. It was represented that Fisk refused to accept the money—over a million—and turned them out of his office.

As a sequel to this performance, a few days ago a petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Cuyahoga county Court of Common Pleas, headed, "The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company vs. Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., James McHenry, Chauncey H. Andrews and Wallace C. Andrews." The petition is a long one, and sets forth that the Cleveland and Mahoning road was duly incorporated and subsequently leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company; that on or about the 21 of September 1869, the defendants made to the plaintiff a written proposition to sell the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, built last year; that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning road was called and the proposition accepted; that on the 22d of October Mr. Joseph Perkins, President of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, duly notified the defendants of the acceptance of the proposition; that subsequently $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. coupon bonds and $23,037 in money were tendered the defendants for the Niles and New Lisbon road; and that the defendants refused to receive the money and consummate the sale. Therefore the petitioner prays that the defendants be compelled to live up to the proposition or pay damages, and it is added that the road will suffer $1,000,000 damages unless the contract is fulfilled. Messrs. Ranney, and Estep & Burke are attorneys for the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. No answer the petition has yet been filed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new arrangement for railways will shortly come before the public in England under the title of the Pannier system. A single row of piles carries a continuous girder on which the train runs, the carriages hanging down on each side to within a very short distance of the ground. The carriages are so arranged that inequality of weight on one side to the extent of a ton will not effect the action. The small quantity of land required, cheapness of construction and speed are advantages claimed for it. Extensions and alterations are going on which will place Edinburg within six hours of London. A scheme has been proposed by means of which, it is asserted, Manchester will be reached by Londoners in two hours. If we understand the proposition rightly, the carriages would pass over rollers kept in motion by turbines.

—An underground railroad route through Baltimore is now the subject of discussion among the railroads centering in that city. The entire sum required to be raised is estimated at $4,583,000 represented by bonds, and $600,000 by stock; and the important point for consideration is the proportion of aid that should be extended by each of the seven companies interested and the city of Baltimore.

—Sir Morton Peto is in Hungary, superintending the construction of railroads for the Austrian Government.

THERE were at the close of 1869 no less than 50,000 miles of railroad track in the United States, upon which the average weight of iron is 100 tons per mile. The average life of an iron rail is ten years, that is to say 500,000 tons of rails are required annually to repair the existing roads. In 1870 about 8,000 miles of new track will be laid, making an aggregate, at the close of this year, of 58,000 miles of railroad. The old rails are available for about one-half the work for repairs. There will, therefore, be required for 1870 of new rails:

	Tons.
For repairs	250,000
For new roads	800,000
Total required for 1870	1,050,000

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TThs

OHIO NEWS.

James H. Clendenin, of Gallipolis, a son of Captain Clendenin, of the Marietta packet Ohio No. 4, was awarded the third prize at Yale College, on Wednesday last, for English composition.

There are now living in Athens county sixteen couples who have been married over fifty years.

A child of Mr. Geiger, of Defiance, three years old, was bitten in the foot by a poisonous insect on Friday last, while at play, and died in less than forty-eight hours.

On the 1st of July, 1870, there was pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, 279 divorce suits. During the year 113 divorces were granted. Number of suits brought by husbands, 83; by wives, 215. The number of divorces granted on petition of husbands for adultery, 11; for absence and neglect, 14; cruelty, 1; drunkenness, 2; fraud 2, and other causes 4. Total, 32. The number of divorces granted on petition of wives: For adultery, 8; absence and neglect, 39; cruelty, 16; drunkenness, 8; fraud 1, and other causes 4. Total, 68.

Burwell Kinney, son of Eli Kinney, Esq., banker, of Cincinnati, while skiff riding in the Ohio, on Saturday, was caught between the guards of a Newport ferryboat and a barge, and was so badly injured that he died in two hours. He was aged sixteen years. Two of his sisters had left the city three hours before for New York, where they expected to take passage with their father for Europe.

The annual re-union of the Seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio regiments will be held at Painesville on Tuesday, August 9th.

During the past year Ohio contributed $6,756,000 to life insurance companies. Number of policies issued, 14,589; amount of losses and claims paid, $60,000. Out of sixty companies operating in the State only four belong there. So says the Toledo *Blade*.

On Saturday last, while some children were playing at Groveport, one of the number got some coal oil and poured it on some dry weeds in the yard, and ignited it. The result was, a ten-year-old child of Silas McComb was burned to death.

The Pomeroy *Telegraph* publishes the names of 521 dead soldiers belonging to Meigs county, all of whose names are to be put on the Soldiers' Monument.

A man, name unknown, who was sent from Rockport to the Cleveland Infirmary, laboring under an attack of insanity, took a notion to refuse all food, and persisted in it for eighteen days. On the nineteenth day, however, he came to his appetite, and ate ravenously everything he could get hold of. The doctors say an ordinary person will starve to death if kept without food in from eight to fourteen days.

To Strengthen the Stomach

And give it tone, use C. F. Galton's Dyspepsia Remedy. TThs*

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TThs

MARRIED:

FRIEL—KERR—On Wednesday evening, July 13, 1870, by Rev. G. A. B. Robinson, Mr. JAMES FRIEL, of Temperanceville, Pa., and Miss KATE A. KERR, of Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED.

HERRON—Tuesday, July 12, at 4 A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH HERRON, in the sixty-first year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Thirteenth Ward, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man in a private family, as Carriage Driver and general work about the house; understands the care of horses and cows. No objection to go to the country. Good reference given. Call or address C. F., No. 287 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS A BOOK-KEEPER in a Wholesale Grocery Store. Best of recommendations can be given. A line addressed to ADAMS, Commercial office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS CANVASSER for a Daily, Weekly or Monthly Publication. The advertiser has had four years' experience in canvassing. Will work on commission or salary. A letter sent to P. ASHLEY, care of Commercial office, will be answered immediately.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS GARDENER. I have had eight years experience in the old country, and understand Landscape Gardening in every way. I can give good recommendation from those who have employed me. A letter sent to me at Commercial office will reach me. P. O'LEARY.

WANTED—HORSE—A PERFECTLY reliable Family Horse wanted. Address Lock Box J, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED Drug Clerk; best of recommendations furnished. Address Druggist, Box 83, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—TO INVEST—FROM $5,000 to $20,000 in a good paying business. An active interest and Manufacturing Business preferred. Best of reference given. Address H. A. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH A CAPITAL of $2,000 in the Tailoring and fine Ready-made Clothing trade. The advertiser is experienced and practical, with a fair share of trade to start with. Address Clothing, Commercial Office.

WANTED—SERVANTS—TWO COMPETENT Women Servants for a private family in the vicinity of East Liberty. Good references required. For information apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—MEN—TO DO HARVESTING, Farmwork, &c; Girls for city and country. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,200 FOR two years, on good security. Address, giving name and place of interview, A. B., Lock Box 410, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—$4,680—A RARE CHANCE for Sewing Machine Agents. Can realize from $10 to $15 per day in connection with their business. Address Universal Ruffling Co., Box Q, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOY—WHO UNDERSTANDS the Drug Business, at MAYNARD'S Drug Store.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "F," Box "O," Commercial Office. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOS. S. K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A RELIABLE Man to sell Glassware on Commission. Address D. M. C., Box 299, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find purchasers by applying to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—THE OFFICE OF THE Allegheny Insurance Company has been removed from 37 Fifth avenue to No. 67 Fourth avenue, between Market and Wood streets. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, within five minutes walk of Postoffice. The House contains 10 Rooms, good Range, Hot and Cold Water, Bathroom, &c. Rent $650 per year. Possession 1st of July. Carpets will be sold if wanted. Address WATLEN, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM and Cellar, No. 184 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front, Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling, abundance of Grapes, &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep, has on it a convenient wash house, and good size Stable. Will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 9 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 8 Rooms, with good Stable. Lot 20 by 96 feet to 15 foot alley. Situated at No. 76 Leslie street, Allegheny city, near Federal street. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Apply to WOODWORTH & DAVIDSON, 204 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, IN MOUNT Washington. A large number of very desirably located Lots in the Borough of Mount Washington, for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—THE ALADDIN OIL Works, situated on the Allegheny river, about thirty miles above Pittsburgh, with over 17 Acres of Land, and comprising: Brick Engine House, Brick Still House and Refinery; also, Bleaching House, large Warehouse, Glue and Barreling House, Superintendent's House, 20 Tenement Houses, Office, Carpenter Shop, Iron Tanks for Crude and Refined Oil, Cooperage Tanks, Vacuum and Common Stills, Steam, Air, Oil and Water Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Agitators, Water, Oil and Steam Pipes, Railroad Switches, &c., &c. All in good order for the immediate and successful manufacture of Refined and Lubricating Oil. Much of the Machinery is new and very valuable, and the establishment is well adapted and furnished for the popular Tweddle process of manufacturing Lubricating Oil. The Allegheny Valley Railroad runs through the property, furnishing all facilities for shipping, while the West Pennsylvania Railroad Junction, a short mile below, makes it convenient for the Eastern market. This desirable property will be sold at a bargain, on easy terms; and if not sold by August, proposals to lease for a term of years will be received. For particulars inquire of FINLEY TORRENS, No. 60 Third avenue, or of the undersigned, ROBT. McKNIGHT, No. 137 Fourth avenue. TThs-tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find pleasant accommodations in a private family, at No. 92 Beaver street. Privileges of Bathroom; location pleasant, near the Park.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET ON GROUND Rent, a large number of desirable cost genuine Building Lots in Philadelphia, for immediate improvement or investment. S. P. HUTCHINSON, 124 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE—He is of unusual fine style and action, sound and gentle. Can be seen at LOUGHRY'S Stable, No. 50 Penn street.

FOR SALE—IRON DOOR—A LARGE Iron Door and Frame, suitable for a Vault. McKEE, MURPHY & CO., 39 Market street.

FOR SALE—A NO. 3 BURKE & BARNES Safe, in good condition. Apply to J. R. WALKINSHAW, at White, Orr & Co.'s, 25 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN LAWRENCEBURG. Best stand in the Oil Regions. A splendid chance for a man who understands the business. Also, fully insured. Inquire of J. K. WALLACE, Real Estate Agent, Lawrenceburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT INCH CYLINDER Stationery Engine and Boiler, complete, and in good running order; is at work now; will be sold at a fair price. For full particulars, inquire at 157 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Penna. tf

FOR SALE—CELEBRATED STAR Hams; 260 tierces celebrated Star Brand S. C. Hams in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—GLASS PARTITIONS, suitable for Offices. Apply at Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. th

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FARMS, CITY, VILLAGE AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

	Price.
Farm, 86 Acres, Cambria county, Pa.	$ 3,500
Farm, 106 Acres, Columbiana county, O.	10,000
Grist Mill and 38 Acres, Alliance, O.	15,000
Farm, 24½ Acres, Columbiana, O.	3,000
Desirable Residence, New Brighton, Pa.	6,000
Planing Mill, sash and Door Factory, Freeport, Pa.	12,000
Farm, 107 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	2,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,800
Country Residence, Greensburg, Pa.	9,500
Oil Lands, Clarion county, Pa.	30,000
City Residence, Allegheny city	8,000
Farm, 30 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	1,600
Fruit Farm of 12 Acres, Ohio	3,000
City Residence, Allegheny city	8,500
Physicians' Location, Armstrong co., Pa.	1,200
Beautiful Country Residence	10,000
Country Store to Rent	
Stock Farm, 220 Acres, Indiana	5,000
Manufacturing Site, city	60,000
Business Stand and Residence	9,000
Grist Mill and 34 Acres, Allegheny co., Pa.	8,000
Farm, 50 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	1,400
Five Dwelling Houses, Allegheny city	12,000
Grist Mill, Columbiana county, Ohio	12,000
Farm, 106 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	13,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	9,000
Farm, 416 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	4,500
Country Village Store and Residence	2,700
City Residence, Allegheny city	5,000
Glass Works, Beaver county, Pa.	10,000
Garden and Fruit Farm, 30 Acres	5,000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	16,500
Farm, 390 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 195 acres, Westmoreland Co., Pa.	13,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	2,500
Seminary and 5 Acres, New Brighton	20,000
Residence and Lot, Allegheny city	3,500
Foundry, Barnesville, Ohio	8,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	4,000
Residence, ½ of an Acre, City	9,000
Farm, 88 Acres, and Saw Mill, Westmoreland county	2,000
Grist and Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa.	8,000
Suburban Building Site	12,000
Farm, 197 Acres, Carrol county, O.	15,750
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland Co., Pa.	26,250
Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio	3,300
Country Residence, Beaver county, Pa.	6,000
House and Lot, City	3,500
House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa.	2,800
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa.	3,500
Country Store, Ohio	2,700
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1,200
Farm, 120 Acres, Allegheny county	8,000
Grist and Saw Mill and 9 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	5,000
Eleven Acres, Shoemaker Stand, Westmoreland county, Pa.	900
Farm, 42 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	3,000
Farm, 128 Acres, Allegheny county	14,720
Farm, 145¾ Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	10,000
Western Land, 160 Acres, Guthrie county, Iowa	1,600
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	12,500
Farm, 250 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	14,300
Farm, 107 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	6,500
Farm, 214 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	12,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	5,000
Farm, 110 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	6,600
Farm, 150 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	12,000
Farm, 160 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	3,000
Manufacturing Site, Allegheny city	20,000
Garden Home of 4 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	2,300
City Residence	6,500
Farm, 155 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	8,200
Farm, 108 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	3,600
Dairy Farm, 100 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,500
Farm, 120 Acres, Jefferson county, Ohio	4,200
House and Lot, Allegheny city, Pa.	3,000
Manufacturing Site, Allegheny county, Pa.	6,000
Coal Farm, 100 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	11,500
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	7,000
Grist Mill, Country Store, etc., Columbiana county, Ohio	10,000
House and Lot, Birmingham	3,100
Residence and Store, Third avenue, city	9,000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,000
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	2,500

The above is a partial list of the Properties to be found fully described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." We publish the "Register" monthly, and will send it by mail free to any one requesting it, or it can be had gratis by all who will call for it at our office. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. Don't fail to get the "Register" if you want to buy yourself a home. d*

NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co. will be held at the office of Springer Harbaugh, No. 338 Penn street (second story), in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., and an election for Directors will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
June 27th, 1870. T. L. RODGERS, Secretary. MTh

☞ OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO ($2 50) DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after Thursday, July 14.
July 11, 1870. W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 38, of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, 18th inst.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 19.—OFFICE VENANGO CENTRAL AND DUCK CREEK OIL COMPANY—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand, at the office, 140 Smithfield st.
HENRY ROSENBACH, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 231 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1870.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of Government and State taxes, payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 23 Diamond.
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
Allegheny, July 5, 1870.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1870.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND No. 12.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th inst., as follows: Two Dollars per share in cash, and Two Dollars per share to be credited on Stock Notes.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1870.

POLITICAL.

☞ ASSEMBLY.

JAMES ONSLOW,

Of the (old Sixth) now Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the regular Republican Convention. tf

EAST END GAS COMPANY,

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the East End Gas Company on or before the 23D DAY OF JULY, inst., for the Excavating, Masonry and Brick Work, Carpenter Work, Slating, Iron Truss Roof, Tank and Gas holder, Main Pipe and Miscellaneous Castings required for their contemplated improvement.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at my office, No. 137 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. each day before that date.

W. H. DENNISTON, Secretary.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS

OF BOYS' CLOTHING,

An extra large stock of Summer Suits of Cassimeres and Linens, all styles and sizes.

OF MEN'S CLOTHING,

Full Lines of Scotch Suits, Linen and Duck Suits, Dusters, Alpacca and Flannel Coats.

OF PIECE GOODS,

For Custom Department, New French and English Trowserings, Scotch, English and French Coatings, Plain and Fancy English Ducks, making a splendid assortment of New and Desirable Goods for the present season at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Gray & Logan,

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,

(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues).......... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.......... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEING appointed Executors of the Estate of MARY A. McDONALD, late of Allegheny city, Pa., deceased, all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within a year, for payment to

J. N. McCULLOUGH.
S. N. McCULLOUGH.
th

GRAND EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE UNION STEAMBOAT CO.

WILL SEND THEIR FAVORITE STEAMER

ARCTIC,

CAPTAIN J. K. TURNER.

Leaving Buffalo July 20th, Cleveland July 21st, Detroit July 22d,

ON A GRAND EXCURSION AROUND LAKE SUPERIOR,

Visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and attractive Lake.

The trip will occupy twenty-four days. Prominent among the points and attractions on the route are the following, viz: Lake Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair and River, Sarnia, Lake Huron, Mackinac, Sault St. Marie, St. Mary's River and Rapids, Lake Superior, Neepigon River (4 days for trout fishing), Isle Royal, Fort William, (one day to visit British camp, the Hudson's Bay Station and the famous Amethyst vein), Du Luth, Superior City, Bayfield, La Pointe, Portage Lake, (copper mines one day), Marquette (iron mines at Negaunee two days), The Pictured Rocks, Point aux Pins, and Detour.

A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Excursion.

An experienced PHYSICIAN will be on board the entire trip.

The COST to the excursionists will be LESS PER DAY than BOARD at any FIRST-CLASS CITY HOTEL, while the TABLE and ACCOMMODATIONS will be found SECOND TO NONE.

As only ONE HUNDRED TICKETS will be sold, application for them should be made AT ONCE.

The public are assured that this is the MOST DELIGHTFUL WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Fare for the Entire Trip, including Meals and Berths,

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For passage and all information, apply to

W. D. CUSHING, Agent,
143 Superior street, Cleveland.

S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager,
5 OHIO STREET, BUFFALO.

Special Bargains IN PARASOLS.

Spring and Summer Goods REDUCED

To One-half the Former Price,

AT

Morganstern & Co's

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

(LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

TThs

John Stevenson's Sons & Co

93 MARKET STREET,

THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware.
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases.
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware.
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
Gold and Silver American Watches.
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch.
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.
Precious Stones.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.
☞ Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

OLD
TEA HOUSE
FAMILY TEAS
20
20
COFFEES, SUGARS, &c.
LEADING TO DIAMOND MARKET
No. 20 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh Pa.

Pure Teas and Coffees,

FOR FAMILY USE.

JAVA AND RIO COFFEE ROASTED FRESH EVERY DAY.

No Damaged or Stained Teas Sold, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

E. B. FREEMAN.

Faber & Van Doren

367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers and Mill Supplies.

A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

The Excelsior Oil Manufacturing Co.

OF FREEDOM, PA.,

Are extensive manufacturers of LUBRICATING OILS of a very superior quality, by a new Steam Refining Process, without the aid of Acids, Alkalies or other Chemicals. They are uniform in quality, pure and unmixed with other Oils, and contain no Asphaltum, Bitumen, or anything of a gritty nature. Warranted not to gum or corrod, or in any manner injure the finest machinery, and are adapted to all uses where a perfect Lubricator is required. We are prepared to deliver, by the car load or otherwise, Locomotive, Engine, Railroad Axle, to which we call especial attention for its heavy body, cleanliness and cheapness. Also, Spindle, Wool Carriers, Paint, Headlight and Carbon Oils.

Orders may be sent to the Works at Freedom, or at 360 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, where Samples may be examined. TThs

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,

HAVE THE BEST

SOFA BEDSTEADS

EVER INVENTED.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

TThs

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR.
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE rumor which put *Mr. Fish* out of the Cabinet has *not had* the run such rumors usually have. The Secretary himself has headed it off, by assuring his friends that he does *not* intend to retire, but expects to remain as long as the President wishes. That there were pretty good grounds for the rumor is altogether probable; but the change seems to have been given up, for the present at least, and this is probably true concerning the British mission.

THE fate of Dr. SCHOEPPE rests with Gov. GEARY, all legislation and other efforts in his behalf having failed. The Governor, it is known, entertains no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, though in the estimation of very many others a reasonable doubt does exist. The case, like previous ones, illustrates the wisdom of a legal provision clothing the Executive with the power to commute the death sentence for life-imprisonment, whereby, while the community would be protected, the risk of hanging an innocent person would be avoided. In most of the States the Executive is clothed with this power, and it appears to be in accordance with justice and humanity. In the present case the Executive has no alternative but to sign the death-warrant or permit the prisoner lie in jail with his case undecided.

DRIVEN to the wall, the old political leaders are making desperate efforts to induce the Republican nominees to withdraw. Unable to give a single reason why the ticket should not stand for the suffrages of the party, this is the only chance. The proposition is an insult, not only to the candidates themselves, but to the great body of the party by which they are supported. The only reason that can be given for the withdrawal of the candidates is that they do not represent the Ring. The leaders are profuse in promises to nominate equally as good men. Let us see if they do. If there is to be any withdrawing it will be time enough then. The proposition of the leaders proves their insincerity—that they do not intend to keep their promise, and that they are engaged in a trick to perpetuate their power and make another grab at the spoils, at home and at Harrisburg.

THE "organ" declares that there is no occasion for the reform movement, because there is nothing to reform; that those engaged in it are "either fools or knaves;" that, any way, they are "dunces." The other day it conceded that reform was needed, but claimed that the Ring should be trusted to work it out. It looks, therefore, as though the leaders had determined to brave it out and demand a popular indorsement without promise of amendment. This brazen audacity is paralleled only by the further declaration that the people do not desire reform, will not co-operate to produce it, and are prepared to sustain the Ring. In this spirit the leaders are proceeding. Blinded by their own folly they scorn the people, impeach the intelligence of the public and place them on the low level in politics and morals with themselves. Can there be better reasons for striking boldly for reform, and standing firmly by the reform candidates?

ETIQUETTE IN WASHINGTON.

One of the most amusing passages in the lately published Life of DANIEL WEBSTER, by CURTIS, is a correspondence between the great statesman and the Brazilian minister on a point of etiquette. At a dinner party in Mr. WEBSTER's house, Sir HENRY BULWER had been assigned a place at the table which implied precedence of the Brazilian representative. Whereupon the offended dignitary addressed a note to Mr. WEBSTER, in which he reminded the Secretary of State of a rule established by the Congress of Vienna, which accords precedence in certain cases on the ground of seniority, or rather priority, of residence. This rule had been manifestly violated at the aforesaid dinner, and the feelings of the diplomatist had been deeply wounded by the slight. We regret to say that Mr. WEBSTER does not appear to much advantage in the correspondence. In his reply he reminds the Minister that the occasion was a private, and not a state or ceremonial dinner, and claims the right in the exercise of his hospitality to disregard the rulings of the Congress of Vienna, with whose enactments he professes to be quite familiar. Privately, as we learn from a note addressed to Sir HENRY BULWER, Mr. WEBSTER thought the whole affair very ridiculous and the sensitiveness of the Brazilian Minister exceedingly absurd; a state of mind which proves that the great statesman, with all his genius and knowledge was very far from comprehending the full import or significance of etiquette. In the ancient social system of Europe society, as it is technically called, is an essential part of the established order. It is composed of all those who in virtue of birth, services, or personal qualities are entitled to the recognition of the Head of the State. In its aggregate it constitutes the bloom, the product, or highest result of the existing civilization. But how is it possible for all these people at once so like and so unlike one another, of various ranks, all proud, all more or less vain, all having their claims to respect, and all sensitive to slight or neglect; how is it possible for them, meeting together, whether socially or officially, to get on without endless jars and conflicts? Evidently the thing is possible only through the rigorous observance of etiquette. Figuratively speaking, each one must bear upon him a ticket (etiquette) which denotes his rank and the relative position to which he is entitled. In other words, general rules of the most sacred obligation, without reference to individual qualities or circumstances, constitute a code for the regulation of social intercourse. The rules being general and impersonal, compliance with them involves no humiliation, and as all are subject to them, no one can complain of their operation. Thus no room is left for the suspicion of affront, or of intentional preferences, and the movements of society go on with the least possible friction. In this code the Brazilian minister had, doubtless, been carefully trained, and even a glimpse of the excellent effects of such rules would have prevented Mr. WEBSTER from disregarding them. The argument that he was exercising private hospitality has little force. Mr. WEBSTER had no right to show his preference for the minister from England at the expense of the feelings of the Minister from Brazil. The latter surely thought the dinner dearly paid for and would have declined the invitation had he anticipated the affront. True, it would have been more dignified and manly in him to have taken no formal notice of it, but every one cannot be magnanimous.

This subject of etiquette has been suggested by some statements lately published by a foreigner concerning certain matters alleged to be in controversy among the official ladies in Washington. Even in our republican capital it has been found impossible to get on without a code of the kind so convenient in Europe. But a law implies a law-giver, and the question who shall be recognized as the source and supreme arbiter of etiquette in our national capital, has caused embarrassment almost from the foundation of the government. While the traditions of ante-revolutionary notions and customs were still fresh and strong, the subject was one of great and absorbing concern. Even in times so late as the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Washington society was agitated to its center by disputes which originated in the absence or uncertainty of a fixed code of fashionable ethics. The relative social rank of the Senators and their wives was one of the subjects of debate. The controversy became at length so warm that the President thought proper to intervene, by deciding that a Senator as the representative of a sovereign State, ranked in the social hierarchy above foreign Ministers and immediately next to the Vice President. According to our authority, interest in questions of precedence is at the present day mostly confined to the female members of Washington society. Among them such questions are said to be discussed with great animation; a fact which will excite no wonder when it is known that the decision of some of them involves the comfort as well as the ambition of the disputants. The question who is the third lady in Washington? has never been answered authoritatively, it seems. The wife of the President being the first lady and the wife of the Vice-President being the second lady, the honor of the third place is left in the region of speculation. Though still theoretically open for debate the question is practically settled by the general recognition of the wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives as the legitimate incumbent. So uncertain, however, is her title, that an ambitious aspirant may any day render her position uncomfortable. Then, the relative dignity of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the Senate, is still a matter of controversy. Who occupies the highest social position—the wife of a member of the Cabinet, or the wife of a Senator? Custom, it appears, requires the ladies of the Cabinet, at the opening of Congress, to call upon the ladies of the Senate, an act of manifest homage, implying the superiority of the latter and the inferiority of the former.

It is easy to trace the origin of the custom. The confirmation of the Senate is required to make valid the appointment of the Cabinet officer, and hence the confession of inferiority by the wife of the latter. The etiquette in this instance was evidently ordered by the necessity of conciliating Senatorial good will. Seven ladies settled in Washington with fixed habitations are required to pay their respects to fifty or sixty ladies who arrive in the capital at uncertain times, and who may or may not have fixed residences there. The subject has been much discussed, and has given rise to not a little dissatisfaction. The principle of the custom is denounced as unsound, while the practice is felt to be oppressive.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS?

The burden of the plaintive song sung by the "Ring" is that the Reform Republicans are disrupting the party organization. The feeble strain is occasionally varied by the fierce growl of some ring-master, that he will vote the Democratic ticket if the Reform Republicans do not clear the track for the "Ring." Just so. Instinct is infallible, and our "ring-master" will follow where it leads. We can only congratulate the Republican party on a good riddance.

A word on *disruption* and *disruptionists*.

In 1868, the party in this county had a solid organization, and cast about 26,000 votes for General GRANT. We had a clean majority in round numbers of 11,000. Six members of the General Assembly and one Senator were chosen that year. Our other Senator was chosen the year previous. The Republicans of Pittsburgh presented the names of two distinguished citizens of the county for the office of United States Senator, to be filled by the General Assembly of 1869.

It is not stating the case too strongly to say that every one of the 26,000 voters would have been satisfied with, yes, would have *rejoiced* at the election of either of the candidates from Allegheny county. More; every man of them would have been satisfied with our delegation, if they had made an *earnest* effort in favor of either, and failed after having done their whole duty. Pittsburgh and Allegheny county have had no Senator for nearly forty years. Everybody agreed that this was our opportunity. Public opinion in ever quarter of the State, with a few exceptions, conceded it to us. No part of the State had better claims. Here the Republican party first came into existence. Here it was strongest, purest, truest. We had saved the party in the State from defeat many times. Pennsylvania's greatest interest in the election of Senator centered here. Of the candidates, one had been our able, efficient, and acceptable representative in Congress for ten years, and had the confidence of the party. The other, by his able, eloquent, consistent, uncompromising advocacy of the principles of the party—by fighting her battles in season and out of season—had justly earned the title of "champion of the Republican party," and was favorably known and esteemed all over the State, and far beyond the limits of the State.

These were our claims, this the situation, and these our candidates. How did our delegation, elected with reference to this very question, discharge their duty? They had been warned and did not err ignorantly. We quote from the COMMERCIAL, of December 1st, 1869:

> "The people of Allegheny county wish to have the United States Senator. They want one candidate, and do not want two. We call on our Senators and Members of the House to meet and decide between the gentlemen named. This decision, we doubt not, will be instantly acquiesced in by the candidates and their friends. The responsibility is with them and they should exercise it at once. The weight of this great county must not be frittered away in a contest between two of her citizens."

But what did the delegation do? They could not agree? Oh! no, no. They could not agree! They contrived to divide openly—four to four. They managed to nullify the entire strength of Allegheny county, and barter away her just claims. For what? A mess of pottage. They secured for a citizen of Pittsburgh the State Treasurership—for a man whom no person had presented as a candidate, at least was not known as a candidate, and who says himself that he was not a candidate. They had no difficulty in agreeing on him. They could not agree to help to give Allegheny county her just rights and claims, but were a unit in trying to cover up the evidences of their own delinquency, by showing ardor in obtaining for Pittsburgh what Pittsburgh had not asked for and did not desire. If there was ever a grosser betrayal of a political trust, we have not heard of it, and pray GOD to be spared the pain of that knowledge.

The people of this county were amazed—people everywhere were amazed at what some called the imbecility of our delegation. But those behind the curtain, and those, too, who got a glimpse behind it, were not astonished. It was only a case of bargain, sale and transfer, a common case, in which the consideration was not money. Some of the delegation were *willingly* transferred, very *willingly*, indeed, to SIMON CAMERON; and others, we think a majority, *unwittingly*. A case of hopeless disagreement." "Honor requires you to stick to your candidate," etc., etc. The interest of the constituency the last thing thought of, or rather not thought of at all.

In this transaction, no money was passed or bargained for in all probability. There was nothing of the kind, to which the law attaches the name of bribery. There was nothing in it at all but shameless treachery, treason, if it be a stronger term, to a constituency which had honored and trusted the perpetrators of it. Some of the instruments of the treason, were instruments only; the rest could plead superior obligations to their *master*, SIMON CAMERON. One of this delegation is now before the people asking additional honors; another holds a public office which he owes to SIMON CAMERON. Some of the young Venetia claim to have had a part in the game of treason played at Harrisburg, but we must think that it was a subordinate one.

Let the honest, candid Republican ask himself the question, Have we had an effective, *trusted* organization in this county since this Harrisburg business? In 1869, our boasted majority of 11,000 dwindled to 4,000, and our candidate for Commissioner was beaten. Last year the "Ring" conspired to defraud Gov. GEARY out of the re-nomination, against the wishes of nine-tenths of the party. The scheme was detected and exposed, and the "Ring" smashed for the time, as the "organ" said Tuesday. But the snake was only "scotched," not killed. The present Executive Committee (so called), was appointed by three men, one of whom, and the most interested and active, was ROBERT W. MACKEY. The Committee is Mr. MACKEY's Committee, not that of the Republican party.

We have nothing to say here about minor frauds. Hereafter the questions may be pertinent how many candidates did we vote for last fall who were not nominated? How many delegates went to the State Convention of 1869 who were not elected? Of these matters hereafter.

At present the question is, who are the disorganizers and disruptionists? Are they the men who betrayed us at Harrisburg, and their followers, or the Reform Republicans? We are willing that the people should decide that question, and it will not be our fault if it is not fairly and fully brought before that tribunal.

THE "organ" is as mad as a disturbed hornet, and we must really make some allowances for it. As respects consistency, in its present ruffled temper, aggravated, no doubt, by the hot weather, it is out of the question, and we make no great account of it. According to the "organ" one day there is *no* corruption in public place. The next day there *is* corruption, and it is now and always has been in favor of reforming it. One day there never was any "ring," and on the same day the "ring" was smashed a year ago. To-day the party is pure and free from disease, and to-day we are entreated to come and cure the lepers, &c., &c., &c. But the prime-movers of the Reform movement, in the most righteous judgment of the "organ," are either "knaves or fools"—that is to say nearly a thousand intelligent, reputable citizens of the county who signed the call, and the many thousands who support the Reform movement are "*knaves* or *fools*." The opinion is strong enough to have been inspired by brandy without much water; but we incline to the opinion that is the product of excitement and bad temper. Let the new man at the wheel exercise something of the virtue of self-control. It will do him good. Indeed, if rumor be correct, he needs it much. Meanwhile, with customary forbearance, and that courtesy on which we value ourselves not a little (our only vanity), we will not press a question relating to *knaves* and *fools* applicable to the "organ."

THE "organ" finds time in its advocacy of the iniquitous and inquisitorial Income Tax, to instruct Republicans in their duty. An authority that declares that the people don't know what is good for them, or they would be for the Tax, cannot hope to stand well. A teacher of reform that defended the management of the city funds, whereby individuals have the use of nearly half a million of the "unexpended balance," while the tax-gatherers are calling on the tax payers for nearly as much more, will be an object of interest for its impudence and dishonesty. Reformers whose antecedents connect them with every kind of special legislation for the procurement of jobs, are not likely to have influence with the people; nor is the fact that even now they are engaged in money-making schemes by the exercise of power which political leadership confers on them, calculated to strengthen them in public estimation. The people are unalterably opposed to the Income Tax; and are equally opposed to those who support it, and in addition make politics a trade.

A DISPATCH from General NEGLEY assures us that our comments on his Steamship bill do him injustice; that it has "nothing to do with the Chinese labor question" or subsidies. We gave the title of the bill and the action of General NEGLEY as reported by telegraph, and as we perceive, it is printed all over the country. On referring to the *Congressional Globe*, we find that the report reads as follows:

> Mr. Negley, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2,293) to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships, as an auxiliary means of national defense, and for the economical conveyance of mails of the United States under the flag of the Union to European ports and ports of India and China, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States of the Union; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.
> Mr. Schofield moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.
> The latter motion was agreed to.

DEAN STANLEY has been searching among the coffins and in the crypts of Westminster Abbey for the remains of King James I. In his dismal tour he found the coffin of Queen Elizabeth, with the pink velvet falling off its sides; run across all that remains of jolly old Gen. Monk, who restored the Stuarts, and pryed into the casket that contains the clay of George of Denmark. What good is to result from this ghost-like tour among the dead we cannot for the life of us see, as the body of James was at length discovered in Henry VII chapel, where the register always said it was.

DENMARK is in great glee over the prospect of a war between France and Prussia, and have even had public illuminations in honor of the event. It would, perhaps, be as sensible on the part of the Danes to await the end of the war before going into such raptures, as it is almost impossible to guess what the conflict will bring to her. King Christian IX would doubtless like to see Prussia shaken until she is forced to drop Danish Schleswig, which Prussia gobbled up some time ago, and which she promised to return to Denmark at Prague in 1866, but forgot or refused to do so.

THE International Workingmen's Association is one of the most formidable organizations in Europe, numbering fully one million members, distributed as follows: In France, 433,875; in Germany, 150,000; in Austria and Hungary, 100,000; in England, 80,000; in Switzerland, 45,226; in Spain, 2,718.

THE narrow guage railway principle, which has operated so successfully in Wales, has awakened some interest in this State, and now we hear of the Thomas Iron Works at Hokendauqua, Pennsylvania, having built a line only two feet six inches in guage. It was constructed to take away the cinders from the blast furnaces, and operated for a long time by horse power, has now been operated by steam, the engines having been built for the purpose by Messrs. M. Baird & Co., at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. A portion of this line has a gradient of four feet in one hundred or two hundred and eleven feet per mile, which is done to economize room. One of the engines will haul with ease up this high grade eight of the wider cars, making an aggregate of twenty-six tons, with a boiler pressure of one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch. The steam cylinders of the engine are only nine inches in diameter and twelve inches stroke, and the driving wheels are thirty inches in diameter, with steel tires two inches thick. There are many positions in which the use of the narrow gauge railway would be preferable to the more expensive broad gauges, involving, as the latter do, so high a cost for engines and cars. To what extent, however, it can be used remains to be tried by experience. The main object in the Welsh narrow gauge was to reduce the dead weight of the cars and engines, and so avoid the tremendous pressure upon the rails and the constant destruction of the latter. The adaption of it in this State would save a vast amount of money both in construction and rolling stock.

IN case the present disturbed condition of Europe culminates in war the territory immediately watered by the Rhine will be the theater of active operations. The strongest position on the Rhine is the fortress of Luxemburg. This was Holland's strongest fortress; and for guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering and supporting an invasion of France, no better position can be found. The dismantling of the works was nevertheless consented to, as the price of peace. Yet the work of destruction is so partial, or advances so slowly, as still to be the occasion of complaint. And this is not surprising, for though the Prussian soldiers are missed from the streets and walls, and two or three roads have been opened through the ramparts on the weaker side, yet the outward aspect of the rugged eastern face has not changed in a single feature; and in case of war, the first body of troops to reach the town would soon fortify the points now exposed, and then enjoy all the advantages of one of the strongest places in Europe. Yet this strength is more natural than artificial, and no combination of powers can expect to raze nature's bulwarks by a mere word, even though it be more just word than that which doomed this fortress. Can either Holland or Prussia be required to fill up at enormous cost the immense ravine which almost encircles the great fortress, or to blow up the casemates hewn in the face of the living rock on which the city is built? If not, then Luxemburg must remain for ages considerably stronger than either Vicksburg or Jerusalem—which latter it much resembles.

THE following fantastic description of Salt Lake City is from the correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*: "Nestled among the Wahsatch Mountains—like a bird's nest in the crotch of the apple trees at home—with wide streets, well shaded, and gladdened by clear rivulets of mountain water, neat dwelling houses folded away under the trees, their doorways embowered in honey-suckles on thrifty vines; busy thoroughfares lined each side with fine stores, many handsome public buildings and private residences—no wonder that Salt Lake City appears like Paradise to the poor immigrant after his toilsome march over the Plains, or his crowded discomfort over water. Anna Dickinson chose the name well—'Whited Sepulcher'—for a daintier city, in outward seeming, was never built. No liquor shops, no gambling saloons, no doorways of hell, but a seemingly, well-ordered and contented household, under the kind and revered sway of a saintly patriarch—leader, benefactor, and father of his people. But scrape off the outward decoration, dig down beneath the gloss and finish, and start back with horror at the corruption of dead men's bones within."

IN British Honduras the sugar planters are sadly in want of laborers to get off their crops, and have advanced the wages of sugar hands from five to ten dollars a month; but laborers cannot be had. But owing to the long continued dry weather nearly all the canes will be got off and ground, and the whole crop this year will more than double the crop of any former year.

The weather has been very good up to Sunday, the 19th, when the rain set in. With all the usual signs of much rain, it has continued to rain until this day. Still some hope it will hold up and be dry for a few weeks longer.

Business of all kinds is dull. Logwood is scarce and rising in price, as it is wanted to load vessels now in the harbor and waiting for cargoes. It has been sold as high as eighteen dollars and fifty cents per ton, all cash, in Belize. Mahogany or cedar is not to be had at any price. Produce from the interior of Central America is high and scarce here. The great bulk of it goes down the Pacific coast, across the railroad at Panama and thence by steamer to England. Minerals of all kinds have ceased to come here, owing to the greater facilities to go by the Pacific, and this colony is now reduced to growing canes, making sugar, molasses and rum, and cutting dyewoods.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Venezuela is in the throes of a revolution.

Cleveland, Ohio, is talking of establishing free baths.

The city of Chicago has already spent $2,600,000 to connect the Chicago river with the Illinois by means of a canal. The work promises well.

It is said that the Canadian Government, in order to restore the national coinage, commenced buying up United States half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes, at a discount of eight per cent., and since March 1st has bought and shipped to the United States about $4,000,000. To this must be added $1,000,000 shipped by private parties. The quantity of American silver sent out of Canada has reduced the discount to six per cent., and the Canadian Government, under a secret understanding with the Bank of Montreal, is still buying at the rate mentioned. It is believed, however, that the necessity no longer exists of banishing American silver coin from Canada.

No visitors shall be hereafter admitted into those rooms of the United States Treasury Department where money is counted and exposed except by a written permit from the proper authority. A short time ago two thousand notes of ten dollars each were stolen from the Treasury. They were of the series of 1869, from No. H3,530,001* to H3,532,000*, inclusive. The Treasurer has issued a notice requesting business men to watch for the stolen notes, and to detain parties presenting them if suspicion attaches to them, and in any case to notify the Treasury Department.

Prussia owes $245,000,000 gold. A few weeks ago she had succeeded in placing $67,500,000 at four and a half per cent., and $4,500,000 at four per cent., and it appeared probable that the balance of the $122,500,000 to be converted would be quickly subscribed.

Dauphin, eight miles above Harrisburg, is situated at the base of a mountain, eight hundred feet high, and seems to be walled in with mountains. The atmospheric phenomena in this gorge are very remarkable, and recently three distinct thunder storms broke over the town during the night. The electricity darted along the railroad track, and the telegraph wires gave out a multitude of sparks like those from a forge. The lightning continually struck the mountains, and large rocks were displaced and, with a loud noise, rolled down into the river. A barn was struck five times, but was protected by its lightning rod. The inhabitants were terribly alarmed during the two hours that the storm lasted, but though several dwelling houses were struck, no one was injured except a little girl, who was killed by a flash of lightning.

The *Economist* says: "For the present, it may be stated that the supply of cotton has never yet been equal to the demand. It is estimated that the natural increase of English machinery, if not checked by special causes, would require one million additional bales every year. Of course, the demand would increase in other countries in the same ratio. A long time is, therefore, likely to elapse before cotton can become a drug in the market. Probably its increase will be governed by the same laws as the supply of gold. The annual supply of the precious metals is estimated at £20,000,000, or about one-sixteenth part of the total mass. But this increase is found to produce no perceptible influence upon prices, although M. Chevalier and other economists pronounced that it would damage the value of all commodities, and change the rates of wages. This is accounted for by the fact that the increased demand is in proportion to the increased supply, and both the supply and demand being well known and staple elements, an equilibrium is maintained. It may be the same with cotton as with gold. Prices, indeed, may come down, for the present rates are probably exceptional. But cotton is not relatively much higher than other commodities, and in case of a general shrinkage of values, its purchasing power will be increased. But in no case do we apprehend that the time will ever come when cotton culture will cease to be the chief and the most profitable feature of Southern industry.

The Nantucket shoe trade is exceedingly dull.

The tonnage of all the railroads in the United States in 1851, the date of the opening of the Erie Railway, did not exceed 5,000,000 of tons; the value of which did not exceed $750,000,000. The earning of all the railroads of the country for that year from freight were $20,192,104. The past year they were fully $300,000,000, a sum fifteen times greater. The annual increase of gross tonnage has averaged 6,222,222 tons annually; the annual increase in the value of the same has been $600,000,000.

The vote of the workingmen of the United States is computed at 900,000 ballots.

France has 119 fortresses, of which eight are of the first rank: Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The fortifications of Paris are stated to have cost $40,000,000, and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg $34,000,000.

The total population of the kingdom of Prussia, according to the census of December 3, 1867, was 24,034,296. This includes the population of the territories lately "absorbed" by Prussia. The total population of towns and cities was 7,456,350.

The district of Barnstable, Mass., has 622 vessels with a tonnage of 50,106.18. This is an increase over last year of sixteen hundred tons.

The sales in the Tenth Revenue District of Massachusetts, for the year ending March 31, were as follows: Paper, $6,836,881; wool, $7,505,366; cotton, $12,277,835. The total is $26,520,085; in 1869 it was $25,392,820; the excess of 1869-70 over 1868-69 was $1,127,265, or 4½ per cent.

Terre Haute, Ind., manufactured 15,000,000 of bricks during the present season.

The largest vessel in the Prussian navy is the King William, of 5,938 tons. This steamer was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but as he could not pay, Prussia got it. She has twenty-three guns and six hundred men.

St. Louis, Mo., is about to establish an immense carpet manufactory capable of running out 50,000 yards every three months.

Prof. Piazzi Smyth, astronomer-royal for Scotland, has made a long series of observations on the temperature of the earth with underground thermometers, and is thereby led to conclude that some relation exists between the temperature and the amount of sun spots, and that it takes place in a certain order, deducible from the observations. Following this out as a conclusion, he is of opinion that next winter will be unusually severe throughout the British Islands.

The Ninth Regiment, of New York State Militia, under the command of Col. James Fisk, Jr., is shortly to go into camp at Saratoga for a week. It will be accompanied by Downing's Band of one hundred pieces. The encampment is to close with a grand ball given at the Union, and which it is predicted will be the event of the season. If the adipose Colonel proves as successful a ball manager as a railroad manager, it in all probability will be. Time, however, which tries all, will test impartially the Prince of Erie in his new capacity.

Says a New York letter of the 11th: "The Cambria and Dauntless have been out one week to-day. It is believed that it will take them twenty days to make the trip. Betting goes on freely on Wall street by the 'bulls' and 'bears,' and it is said that Commodore Vanderbilt has staked thousands on both sides. New Yorkers generally evince quite an interest in the race.

During the past six months of the present year 515,000 tons arrived by vessels at the port of San Francisco; foreign imports, in currency, $12,000,000; free goods, via Panama, $6,103,000; freights paid sailing vessels from foreign and domestic ports, $2,034,000; duties collected, $4,000,000; internal revenue, $1,685,000; exports of merchandise by sea, $6,960,000; exports of treasure, $17,978,006; arrivals of passengers by sea, 12,700; departures, 5,880.

Detroit has 14,698 families, 718 stores, 381 groceries, 446 offices, 63 hotels, 196 boarding-houses, 54 churches, 13 public halls, 108 public schools, 893 machine shops, 669 places where liquor is sold, &c. The number of families in 1860 was 8,963.

Just north of Newburg, New York, an acre of raspberries sold for $1,000, or ten cents a basket for 10,000 baskets.

Boston claims 278,000 inhabitants, and has 96,696 names in its directory.

Sweden has a navy of twelve vessels, and a coast guard of eleven vessels.

Of the 15,000 criminals confined in the State prisons of the United States, 1,000, or ten per cent., were pardoned last year, and that in some States the average proportion of pardons has reached the extraordinary figure of thirty to forty per cent.

The Eberhart mine in the White Pine regions is to be worked by a force of 300 new men after the 15th of July.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from California, says: To us here upon the Pacific Coast, the idea of John ever entering New England to settle in any considerable strength, seems the hight of absurdity. That he will work his way into the South and West, I do not doubt, but there is little to attract him in New England; soil, climate and the customs of the people are all against him there. But if he does come, our New England friends may rest assured that he will not act worse than some other foreigners who are already among them. He will not convert your elections into riots, and organize "trades unions" to prevent others from working if he does not want to work himself at the wages offered. He will not be found in mobs or shooting down the officers of the law on the railroads, as the telegraph told us they were doing in Northern New Hampshire yesterday. He sometimes fights in his own family, but towards outsiders he is peaceable and well disposed.

The recent accounts from Morocco are now entirely confirmed. Prince Muley Sliman, whose ambition is well known and who had incited the populations to revolt, with the object of dethroning the present Emperor, his relative, has abandoned that enterprise. He has dismissed the volunteers who had grouped around him and has left Tafilet to draw nearer to the frontier. The Moorish Emperor is said to have summoned him to Fez, to give an account of his conduct; but the other has refused to obey that order, fearing that the intention is to put him to death.

Eleven Catholic prelates, twenty-nine deacons and 130 priests have sent in a strong remonstrance to the Russian Government against the substitution of the Russian for the Latin language in the ritual.

It is said 20,000 of the Spanish force of 40,000 which arrived in Cuba last November, have either perished by the bullets of the insurgents or by disease.

The Norwegian fisheries are decreasing. They now employ 22,492 men. The number of cod taken in 1869 was 25,700,000, of which 12,000,000 were salted and prepared as clip fish or baccalao, and about 7,800,000 hung up to dry as round-fish. The remaining 900,000 were cured for home consumption.

PERSONAL.

Miss Phelps, who was a literary failure until the appearance of "The Gates Ajar," has become rich in one year by her book. At school she was called a stupid girl.

Parepa first appeared at seventeen in the Island of Malta in "Somnambula."

The coffin of Lingard, the actor and manager, who committed suicide by jumping into East river a few days since, was decorated with a large wreath of immortelles, with the following lines written on a card: "Poor Lingard! Pure in heart, gentle and confiding in his nature, loving all that was true and noble in manhood, he was a type of that which he most admired, and so he is mourned by his friends."

Grau was not successful in treating with Lucca, who declines to come to America for ten years yet. By that time, America will be willing to wait ten more.

"Mack," of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, does not deny he is a Chase man, but profanely intimates that "it is nobody's d——n business who he is in favor of." Well, who cares a ——?

Edwin Booth's wife is improving, and it is thought now that she will recover.

Mr. Greeley is quite well again, and at work on his farm and the *Tribune*.

Dean Stanley has at last found the body of James I., for which he has been hunting so long.

We hear that Madame Adelina Patti has signed an engagement with M. Bagier, of the Italiens, to perform twenty times next winter, for the sum of 80,000 francs, a benefit of $15,000 francs being also assured to her.

Ben Perley Poor is responsible for the rumor that Wendell Phillips is to replace Mr. Motley at the Court of St. James. Who is responsible for the report that there is nothing in it?

A contemporary says: It is said that the Italian Academy of Sciences has refused to elect Napoleon an honorary member for his "Life of Cæsar," and there is something dreadful in the thought that he may avenge the insult by writing the life of the Academy.

G. A. Sala's sketch of Charles Dickens, which has just been published, is meeting with an immense sale.

Patrick Woods, who whipped Congressman Porter and was sentenced to several months for doing so by Congress, stands an excellent chance of being pardoned by the President. It appears that Patrick did not whip him in his official capacity, but as a private citizen. This strikes us a nice point.

Maggie Mitchell is about to increase the heirs of a certain gentleman named Paddock, by one.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, sailed for Europe June 28. On the Saturday before, he preached the sermon at the ordination of a younger brother, Arthur, to the deaconate. This brother, just graduated at Philadelphia, is called to the Church at Columbus, Ohio. Another brother, Frederic, standing midway between the two in regard to years, is settled in Cleveland, Ohio. The three form a striking trio. All are muscular Christians. All are scholarly, brilliant, liberal, fervid. Frederic is said to have less splendor of diction and fluency of utterance than Phillips; Arthur, if anything, rather more.

Doubtless few of our readers are aware that a Boston lady married the father of the reigning monarch of Portugal. This gentleman was King Consort, and is the father of the reigning Monarch, the complaisant King. Don Fernando, the usual title of the royal parent, has, since the death of the Queen, his wife, married a Boston lady, a Miss Eliza Hensler, who was formerly an actress, and for whom the King has cherished an attachment for many years.

STATE NEWS.

There were 230 deaths in Philadelphia last week—a decrease of 55 compared with the return of the previous week.

Col. John Piper died at his residence at Gaysport, on Sunday, 10th instant, aged seventy-one years.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* urges the appointment by the Legislature of an "Inspector of Food and Drink" for that city, to guard against the sale of adulterated articles.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools has appointed A. D. Rowe, of Lock Haven, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. H. Strayer, county superintendent of Clinton county.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* gives an account of the death of three persons, near Arendtsville, Adams county, resulting from eating apple butter which was poisoned by the disintegration of the glazing in defectively burned earthen crocks.

On a wager of five dollars, a Williamsport drover carried one of his companions on his shoulder a distance of over a mile. And the man carried wasn't a light weight, either.

Jacob Saul, a resident of Washingtonville, Montour county, who was supported by the overseers of the poor, committed suicide on the 3d inst., by hanging. Cause, dissatisfaction with his income.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says that A. P. Fowler, Treasurer of the Cock Robin Iron Works of Danville, and formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of that place, is a defaulter to a large amount, and has absconded. The liabilities of the Company are placed at from $110,000 to $130,000. Assets not known, but we understand that it is claimed that they will pay seventy-five per cent. of their indebtedness. No information has been received as to the whereabouts of Fowler.

Mr. Hiram Fisher, of Allentown, is about perfecting a contract for the building of one thousand nine hundred cars for a New York road, nine hundred to be completed within three months.

On the 10th instant, two sons of Emanuel Musser, named Thomas and James, of Darlington township, Beaver county, were bathing in the Little Beaver creek, above the bridge, near J. M. Imbrie's. Thomas, the elder one, was seized with cramp, and called to his brother for assistance. James hastened to help him, and after taking hold of him they both sank and were drowned. Their bodies were recovered. Thomas was aged about twenty-two and James about twenty years.

John Ellis, an Irishman, lost his hat in French creek, at Meadville, last week, and, in trying to recover it, was drowned.

The *Miners' Journal* says: Quite an excitement was created in St. Clair on Tuesday afternoon by a citizeness of that borough threatening first to cowhide and secondly to shoot a citizen if he did not go to her husband and unsay what he had said derogatory to her character. When the muzzle of the revolver came in unpleasant proximity to his person he said that he would go, and we presume that he did.

Several gigantic Indian skeletons have been unearthed near Womelsdorf, Berks county, recently.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of York, has just returned from Texas, where he was engaged as counsel in an important railroad case in which there was an enormous sum of money involved. Judge Black received for his fees $1,000 per diem for every day he was absent from home, and was gone about one month.

The next annual fair of the Mercer County Agricultural Society will be held at Stoneboro, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September.

The amount of coal transported from the Lehigh region over the railroad and canals, last week, was 116,409 10 tons, against 100,971 09 the week previous, an increase of 15,438 01 tons and an increase over the corresponding week last year of 87,056 05 tons. From the Schuylkill region the amount transported for the whole year is 1,140,304 05, to the same time last year 1,421,392 05, showing a decrease of 287,038 04.

Two young sons of George Wunderlich, of Chester, were drowned on the 5th inst., while bathing.

Mr. Kingsley, of Farmington, died Saturday, the 25th of June, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. His death was very sudden, he being sick only about ten minutes. He was the father of the late Bishop Kingsley.

A Chester county paper says the chicken cholera, which proved so destructive to the poultry tribe last season, is again prevailing in some localities. Several farmers have recently lost a number of chickens from the disease. In most instances they have been found dead in the morning, having dropped off the roost during the night.

STATE POLITICS.

The Lancaster County Republican Committee met on Monday, to fix days for the primary elections and convention, and to transact other business relating to the campaign. An additional rule was adopted, as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the County Committee, before placing the name of any candidate upon the ticket to require the said candidate to subscribe in writing to the following pledge: 'I hereby pledge myself to support the nominations made by the Republican voters at the coming primary elections.'" Resolutions requiring candidates to put themselves on the record in regard to the Omnibus Railroad Bill and Border Raid Bill, pledging opposition to all such measures, and a substitute instructing Senators and Representatives to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of State Treasurer were laid on the table. Resolutions declaring strongly in favor of protection to home industry were unanimously adopted. Another was adopted, as follows: "That the Chairman of the Committee is hereby instructed to require a pledge from all candidates for the Legislature that they will attend all caucuses for the nomination of State Treasurer, and other offices, and that they will abide by the decision of such caucus. In case of refusal to give such pledge, their names shall not be printed on tickets furnished by the committee." Saturday, August 27, was designated as the day for holding the primary meetings.

The Adams county Democratic Committee will meet at the Globe Inn, Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of July, inst., at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the delegate elections, and the holding of the convention to nominate the county ticket.

A splendid fight is in progress among the Democrats of the Eleventh District for a candidate for Congress. Many new candidates are coming forward willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of peace in the party.

The Republican Representative conferees of the Indiana and Westmoreland district met in Blairsville on Monday, and confirmed the nominations of A. M. Fulton, Esq., Dr. Thomas McMullen and Daniel Ramey, Esq.

By virtue of the new rules for nominating Democratic candidates, a mass convention of the Democracy of Bucks county will be held at the Court House, Doylestown, on Monday, July 25th, 1870, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on the last Saturday of August next.

The Democratic Legislative Conferees of the District met in Blairsville on Monday, and nominated for Assembly Dr. J. M. Stevenson and Samuel Warden, of Westmoreland, and H. K. Sloan, of Indiana county.

The Democrats of Schuylkill county have renominated Hon. Wm. M. Randall to the State Senate, and J. Irvin Steel, James Ellis and Francis McKean to the Legislature.

Of the True Republican movement in this county the Washington *Reporter* says: While we are exceedingly sorry to see the grand party of Allegheny county divided and disrupted, and grievously deplore the movement which separates it into two parts, it must be admitted that much of the complaint made by the leaders of the reform organization have too much foundation in fact. It is notorious that for years past the politics of that county have been growing more and more corrupt, and that men have risen to the surface and wrestled into office who were utterly unfit to represent such a constituency. Still we would rather have seen the reform movement begun and carried on inside the regular party organization, and cannot help believing that success would have been vastly more certain and of greater value. No man who has the interest of the Republican party and its principles at heart but will deplore anything which tends to its disruption and weakening. It must be admitted, however, that the reform party have a strong platform and an excellent ticket.

CAMERON'S INCOME AND OUT-COME OPERATIONS.

Faithful to Himself—False to the Country.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

He cannot plead that the vote was unexpected, nor can he claim that he was not in or near to the Senate. His name appears in the proceedings of the Senate but a short time before the vote was taken, and he must have left with the full knowledge that the test vote on the income tax was soon to be taken. While there was any possible danger of restoring the tax on gross receipts, to impair the revenues of his vast railroad and other corporate interests, he was faithful at his post; but when that danger was over, he retreated from the Senate to enable a minority to reimpose upon the people the most iniquitous and offensive tax ever inflicted upon any nation. It is not disguised that the income tax was re-enacted to enable corporations to escape the tax on gross receipts, and the conviction is wide-spread that corrupt combinations of interested parties have made the interests of the people subordinate to private speculations. In this combination, of whatever character it may have been, Senator Cameron was certainly a chief manager, and instead of meeting the issue manfully, he skulked away, leaving a few Northern Senators and the carpet-baggers the distasteful and disgraceful task.

The tax upon gross receipts, in which Senator Cameron and other speculative Senators and politicians are so deeply interested, does not open wide the doors of fraud. Corporations cannot well make false returns of their gross earnings, but individuals can commit the most flagrant frauds upon the Government in returning incomes. Senator Cameron, reputed one of the most opulent men of the State, owns, under oath, to less than $7,500 of revenue subject to income tax, $5,000 of which is Senatorial salary. We do not assume that he returned his income falsely; but if he did not, his income must be mainly from dividends and interest on corporation stocks and bonds, which are directly and greatly affected by the tax on gross receipts. Whichever explanation may be the true one, his Senatorial action, after pretending to oppose income tax, is none the less disgraceful to him and humiliating to his State. By his failure to vote when he had knowledge that the test was soon to come, the nation is made to suffer the most grievous of all the necessitous war measures, and that, too, when the statement of the Treasury was just issued, showing over $2[illegible]000,000 of the debt had been paid in a single month.

To the deliberate skulking of Senator Cameron, apparently actuated by his great interest in releasing other sources of taxation, are we indebted for the re-enactment of the only tax that is inquisitorial in its operation, that endangers individual credit, that invites every scoundrel to defraud the Government, and that is odious to nineteen-twentieths of the loyal people of the country. By Cameron's cowardly refusal to vote on the question, a horde of greedy official cormorants are continued to inquire into the private business of the people and waste their substance.

Almost with one accord the leading Republican press of the great business and commercial sections protest against it, and thousands of earnest Republicans feel that they have been corruptly betrayed by a ring of speculators, and that Senator Cameron is the author of the wrong. Upon him the responsibility must rest, and whatever the political consequences may be will be chargeable to the chief political trickster who has climbed into the Senate through political prostitution and debauchery, to shame the noblest and best State of the Union.

MORRISSEY'S "HELL."

The Hub of the Saratoga Sporting World.

[Saratoga Correspondence Boston Traveller.]

Never before have such facilities been afforded for indulging in what has now almost become the National game of fighting the tiger than at present; and to this end, Mr. John Morrissey, ex-prize fighter, and now member of Congress, has bent up each corporal agent and brought to bear all the resources of his powerful intellect. His "hell,"—beg pardon, "Club House,"—which is the most gorgeous establishment of its kind in the country, has recently been finished, and a few nights since was thrown open for public inspection. Hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the premises, and the visitors were from all walks of life, including a large number of ladies and many who are distinguished at the bar and even at the pulpit. Let us in charity hope that the latter were there in search of weapons the better to combat with "the world, the flesh, and the devil." The building is of red brick, with brown stone trimmings, and is said to have cost complete, $90,000, and of this sum $30,000 were expended for furniture. It is situated in one of the most delightful localities in the town, on Union avenue, directly opposite the Congress Spring Park. It is on a corner lot, is of three stories in height, with basement; is sixty feet front and ninety-five feet in depth. The basement contains the cellar, paved and cemented; wine rooms, ice coolers and refrigerators of immense size for meats, game and liquors; a laundry, kitchen and servants' dining-room. The first floor contains two large parlors, divided by a spacious entrance hall. The parlors are magnificently furnished with rich Axminster carpets, large and massive mirrors, elegant and costly lace and damask curtains, choice oil paintings, and etageres, side boards, tables, sofas, arm chairs, etc., all of the finest workmanship, and superbly upholstered; the chandeliers and gas brackets are of gilt and bronze, and elaborate in their workmanship; the white marble mantles are chaste in design; nothing is tawdry, and the walls and ceiling are in excellent keeping, being of a plain white. Many of the tables in these parlors are arranged for games, "whist," "old sledge," "draw poker," "loo," "*vingt et un*," "*roulette*," "*rouge et noir*," and many other such cheerful inventions for gaining possession of the surplus funds of those senseless enough to engage in them, can be indulged in *ad libitum*. In the rear of the parlors is a long dining-room, so constructed that by folding doors it can be made into two, and here the fittings up are more elegant than in the parlors, and the various dining services are more costly, rich, and beautiful. From the hall a broad flight of stairs leads to the second floor, in which are the private apartments of the proprietor's household, and a number of rooms of different sizes, for card parties of larger or smaller numbers. The furniture and decorations here are on the same liberal scale; oil paintings are numerous, and among the gems is a Venus costing $3,500. The third story is devoted to the use of the servants. To illuminate the building, 300 gas jets are used, and their effect on the rooms is dazzling. The ornamentation of the building is in strict accordance with the character of the establishment; on all hands tigers' heads, open-mouthed, and intent on seeking whom they may devour, meet the visitor, and these are underlined with the monogram "J. M." The pursuit of "The Tiger" is without doubt a highly enjoyable exercise, and one which is admirably calculated to "stir a fever in the blood of age;" but I should much rather prefer to come in contact with the "royal Bengalee" in his native jungle, than in the gilded saloons of Mr. John Morrissey, alluring as the sport may be, and sanctioned as it is by the dictates of fashion.

Other amusements more rational, and of the old, old pattern, are to be found in abundance. Dancing, music, driving, walking, sailing, boat racing, billiards, cards, croquet, scandal and flirtation, are all well patronized; and of the thousands who are here each one can seek pleasure as he or she may see fit in this veritable Vanity Fair.

A NEW YORK letter says: "Talking about Episcopal affairs, a new Church of this denomination is to be started up town under very peculiar circumstances. Its promoter and rector is a young Englishman, Joshua D. Bradley by name, who is a disciple of 'Brother Ignatius,' who lately created such a sensation in the English Church. He has hired a hall, easy of access to both rich and poor, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, and converted it into a place of worship, which he calls St. Sacrament Mission. Here he intends, every day in the year, to administer the sacrament of communion; or the 'Holy Eucharist,' as the ritualists invariably call it. He intends to work chiefly among the poorer classes, and already has a mission at No. 10 Beekman street, in the lower part of the city. He appeals to the public for means to erect in his uptown chapel a suitable altar, and requests 'gentlemen and boys willing to give their services to the choir, for the love of God,' to send him their names and address at once."

Voodooism has again appeared in Louisiana, a colored preacher of the gospel, named Tomer, being the unfortunate victim of their beastly superstition.

YEDO.

Its Population—Buildings—Business, Etc., Etc.

A Japan letter writer says: The native population of Yedo, was formerly estimated at 2,000,000, but at present there are scarcely one-half that number resident in the city. The recent changes in the Government by which the princes and their retainers are not required, as formerly, to reside in Yedo, have greatly reduced the population of the city. The larger part of the city is built upon the plain at the head of the bay, but in the portions more remote from the water the land breaks up into a range of low hills covered with trees. The remarkable feature of the city is its river and the canals, which intersect it in every direction, and afford by boats an easy transit for passengers and merchandise in every direction. Unlike Peking, where carts are ready at every corner, and may be obtained for a small sum, to carry one to any part of the city, the conveyance here is principally by these boats. The houses are mostly of wood, of one story, sometimes of two. Many of the more wealthy citizens, especially of the merchants, build fire-proof residences for houses, or for storing their goods. Frequent and terrible conflagrations have caused them to adopt this course.

The more prominent buildings are the palaces of the princes, or temples of the gods. The most prominent is the palace of the emperor, who now resides in Yedo, to which city he has removed from his residence in Miaco. The tycoonate, according to which Japan was ruled by the chief officer of the government, called the tycoon, and residing in Yedo, has been recently abolished. At present the emperor, who formerly resided in Miako, and was but a cipher in the government, has removed to Yedo, and assumed the authority in the management of affairs. This change appears to simplify Japanese politics, but is not satisfactory to the princes of the empire.

At the present time a large number of young men in Japan are learning the English language. It is estimated that there are not less than 1,000 of them in the city of Yedo. Among the teachers are two American missionaries, who are paid by the Japanese government. Another teacher is a native Japanese, who has visited both England and America. Others are from England. In the other open ports teachers are employed in like manner from both England and America. The Japanese have derived their literature and civilization from the Chinese, somewhat as the nations of Europe derived theirs from ancient Rome. But Japan is now brought into contact with a different and far higher literature and civilization than that of China, in those who come from the remote lands of the West. Will the nation give up the teachings of Confucius and Buddhism to embrace Christianity and Christian civilization in their stead? It is a striking fact, and in strong contrast to the conduct of the Chinese, that many are eager to learn and willing to pay for learning the English language's literature. This desire exists among the higher classes, and is prompted not so much by a love of gain, as by ambition and by a thirst for knowledge. In China only the poor learn the English language, and this that they may gain employment from the English-speaking community. Japanese princes have been known to furnish a house for the residence, and pay in addition $3,600, in Mexican dollars, for a good teacher of the English language, who had also acquired some knowledge of the Japanese.

Japanese politics are as seething pot. No one knows what turn they will take next. The most unhappy thing in connection with the recent changes of their affairs is the removal of the persecution of Christians. Recently 4,000 of the Roman Catholic population of Nagasaki and vicinity have been banished, i. e. removed from their homes, and scattered in different places, members of the same family being separated one from another. In some places it has been found that they have been subjected to cruel treatment, and even to torture. Remonstrances have been made by the representatives of Christian nations, but, as yet, without any effect. The reason of their persecution is plain. They say our emperors are of divine descent. You Christians refuse to acknowledge this, and even ridicule the idea. In doing this you destroy the foundations of our civil order, and we therefore persecute you. Other things are preparing for Japan than those of which her rulers know. The seven mingled colonies which are springing up upon her shores, of men from the most powerful nations of Christendom, cannot be easily broken up or destroyed. The influences exerted at their open ports, even though the Japanese should retain their independence, which all desire, will ultimately restrain them from persecuting their Christian subjects.

There are ten Protestant missionaries in Japan, one of them from the American Episcopal church, two from the Reformed church, four from the Presbyterian church, one from the Baptist church, one from the Congregational church, and one from the Church of England. These missionaries are located, two in Nagasaki, one in Osaca, one in Niogo, two in Yokohama, four in Yedo. The ninth, Mr. Greene, recently sent out by the American Board, is now the only missionary at the port of Niogo. Two other ports, Nakodadi and Niigata, need foreign missionaries.

ACCORDING to the figures attached to innumerable Indian treaties, we now owe the dusky Aborigines of the West the magnificent sum of $1,104,220 75. The Senate is willing to pay, but the House refuses.

DR. HART'S
STAR BITTERS,
A carefully Compounded Specific for
Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Chills and Fever, &c., &c., &c.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
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CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
REV. H. E. LIPPERT, Languages and Music.
Commodious and complete Building.
Full corps of thorough Teachers.
Gymnasium, Bath-rooms, Apparatus and Latest Maps and Charts.
Elegant Rooms, each furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand and Carpet.
House supplied with Gas and most wholesome water.

JACOB WEAVER, JR.,
(Late of Weaver & Jones), owner of the Patent Deeds of the late firm, including the
HOUSMAN PATENT POCKET CORN SHELLER,
Will continue their manufacture and supply as heretofore. Territorial Rights by Counties and States are offered for sale, upon favorable terms. Agents wanted. Apply at Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Work done by contract on reasonable terms in city or any part of the country.
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Orders for Shipping promptly attended to.
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PLANTS, PLANTS.
CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.
A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSORS to the firm of JOHN HALL & CO., will carry on the Plow Business, as usual, under the firm of WOODS & BROWN.
The business of JOHN HALL & CO. will be settled by the undersigned and by no other person.
STEPHEN WOODS,
JAS. J. BROWN.
July, 1870.

PLOWS.
Woods & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Mont-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by WILLIAM MEANS, at the old stand, corner of Wood and Water streets, where the Books of the firm will be settled by either Partner using the name of the firm in settlement.
WILLIAM MEANS.
HARRISON A. COFFIN.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1870.

WILLIAM MEANS
(Successor to MEANS & COFFIN),
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Cor. Wood and Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR COAL.
The undersigned solicit Proposals for their supply of Coal for the ensuing year, same to be delivered at their Works by rail or river. Amount required, 2,000 to 2,500 Bushels daily. Proposals received until August 1st.
ZUG & CO.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS.
Fifth Avenue Market House.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, 1870, for the erection of the Fifth avenue Market House, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Miltenberger street, Pittsburgh. Plans can be seen and Printed Specifications can be had at the office of SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, Architect, No. 35 Bank Block, third floor, Fifth avenue. The Market Committee reserve the right to reject all bids. Security will be required for fulfillment of contract.
The Proposals will be left at the office of
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Superintendent of Markets, City Hall.

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WALL PAPER.
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Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

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COPAL VARNISH, BRUSHES,
COPAL VARNISH, BRUSHES,
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DRY COLORS, JAPAN.
DRY COLORS, JAPAN.
All of the above Goods we are selling of the very best quality, at prices lower than elsewhere in the city. Get our prices.
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The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.
Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

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Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
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WHITE LAWN SUITS,
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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
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Silks, Silks, Silks.
American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.
All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.
Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.
Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
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Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
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TEN PER CENT.
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For particulars apply at the Banking House of
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OF PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS
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Bonds and Stocks,
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Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
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We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

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Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
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"IRON RIDGE" COLD SHORT ORE, for Furnace and Fixing. Second quality Railroad Iron, for Side Tracks, Local Roads, &c., cheap and good.
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

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SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
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(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
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J. S. Newmyer,
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Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
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ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

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THE
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SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their
VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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CAN NOW BE HAD AT
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They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best
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CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE.

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A LARGE STOCK OF
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For Parlors, Halls and Offices.
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For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.
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In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at
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Lowest Rates of the Season.
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We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES,
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And all Minor Grades of
CARPETS,
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EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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MANUFACTURER OF
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FRUITS, PICKLES, JELLIES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, NUTS, &C.
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600 BOXES NO. 1 GOLD CHOP
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TORPEDOES.
600,000, FULL COUNT.
TORPEDOES.

HALFORD'S SAUCE.
3 GROSS HALFORD'S
CELEBRATED TABLE SAUCE.

ENGLISH CRACKERS.
A FRESH ARRIVAL OF
ALBERT, EUGENIA, NIC NAC, PEARL AND FRUIT
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Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti-Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the prevention of scale, and guarantee satisfactory results.
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We have the largest stock of Free and Bonded Whisky in the Monongahela Valley. The attention of Druggists and others is invited to the superior quality that Holmes' Whisky is all warranted pure and to give satisfaction.

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BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
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DEALERS IN
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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURG, July 13th, 1870.

The stock market opened firm and steady, but in the course of the day grew weaker, and closed with a decline of ¾ to 1½ in some instances. Money is without material change. Governments weak, '67s having declined from 10¼ to 9½, under supposed private dispatches concerning the Funding Bill. The decline in gold is from 12⅝ to 12¼.

—Affairs in Wall street on Tuesday were comparatively quiet, although the gold market, which continues to be the center of interest, is still extremely sensitive to cable reports concerning the prospect of a European war. London telegrams at the opening of business reported an improved feeling and a general recovery in prices, 5-20s of '62 being quoted at 88¼, this owing to a London report that Prince Leopold had declined to accept the Spanish throne. Later telegrams, dated at two o'clock, denied this report, and said that an unsettled feeling again prevailed, 5-20s of '62 having declined to 87¾. The foreign bankers, whose transactions now control the premium, were sellers on the early dispatches and buyers on the latter. As we have before noticed, the immediate future of the market hinges entirely on the foreign news. Before the formal opening of the Gold Room gold sold at 114 to 113. The first recorded transaction was at 113¾, after which there was an advance to 113⅞, a decline to 113⅜, and a return to 113⅞. Cash gold is abundant, and the rates paid for carrying indicate that the "short" interest is well covered, and also reflect the improved demand for money. These rates have been 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. The Government bond market has been feverish and in the main heavy, the lowest prices having been made at the twelve o'clock call. We hear very little said about the new funding bill, which it is reported the Conference Committee have agreed to. It is doubted if the bill can become a law, and the whole subject of funding is overshadowed by the foreign news. In the State bond market the speculative interest continues in Tennessees, which were moderately active at the first board. The old bonds were lower than on Monday afternoon, while the new bonds were higher.

The New York *World*, of Tuesday, says: Wall street was excited yesterday by the European news in regard to the probability of war between France and Prussia. In well-informed foreign circles the opinion prevails that there will be no war, and that diplomacy will settle the Spanish question. To those familiar with the machinery for manufacturing sensational dispatches in regard to affairs at Washington, distant only about two hundred miles from New York, there is nothing astonishing in the manufacture of sensational and unreliable telegrams from Europe, three thousand miles off, in regard to the Prussian-French difficulty. If truth is difficult to ascertain in regard to what transpires two hundred miles distant from New York, it is not surprising to find the difficulty not lessened by the space of three thousand miles. The facts in the case seem to be, according to the last dispatches, that French rentes have advanced at the close of to-day nearly 3 per cent. from the lowest point, and United States five-twenty bonds 2 per cent., and that sixty-day bills were discounted to-day in London at 2½ per cent. per annum. These facts indicate unmistakably that the capitalists and money-lenders of London and Paris are not influenced by any feelings of panic in the disbursement of their cash. The legitimate presumption is, either that they do not believe in a war at all or that they think a war will not make their cash more valuable. The London and Paris capitalists have been always in the past the best informed in regard to the final issue of complications in Europe. They are always the first to make money dear if they think there is any excuse for so doing.

The impression exists among the unthinking that a funding bill can be passed which will reduce the interest of existing bonds by forcing holders to exchange them for the new bonds. This would be repudiation. Congress has emphatically pronounced against repudiation in any form. The present funding bill simply authorizes the Secretary to sell four, four and a half and five per cent. bonds to any that choose to buy them at not less than par in gold. There is no compulsory clause even with existing banks. The new National Banks under the funding bill will be compelled to buy the four per cent. new bonds as a basis for the $54,000,000 new national bank currency authorized to be issued before the $45,000,000 certificates can be withdrawn or cancelled. When the new banks buy the Secretary's four per cent. new bonds at par in gold, then the Secretary is forced to buy an equal amount of Five-twenty bonds in the open market, and to cancel the same, because the currency and the proposed funding bill prohibit any increase of the debt.

The *Herald* of Tuesday says the excitement has so far been confined to the Gold Room. The brokers made their appearance there at a very early hour this morning, and as the cable had already furnished advices up to noon to-day concerning affairs at the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse, the market was affected by news even later than that contained in the morning papers. The first reports giving 5-20s at 86½, and rentes down to 66.50, there was a half panic among the gold dealers, and sales took place at 115¾@115¼ long before the session of the Board formally commenced. Private dispatches reported 5-20s as low as 86¼. The unreasonable difference between the closing price of gold on Saturday evening and that at the opening this morning invited heavy sales, which led to a decline to 114⅜ soon after the Board opened. It is significant that the sellers at the advanced quotations were the leading foreign bankers. From this point there was a reaction to 114¾ and a subsequent decline to 113¼, the latter being precipitated by the announcement that England had offered her services as mediator between France and Prussia. Later in the day it was reported that France had declined the offer of England's mediation, and gold ran back to 114. Here a telegram from London stated that a much better feeling had taken the place of the early depression at the Royal Exchange, that five-twenties had risen to 88½, and that hopes were entertained of a peaceful settlement of the misunderstanding between France, Prussia and Spain. Hereupon gold declined to 112⅞, but finally closed at 113⅜. It was, moreover, explained that the early decline in five-twenties at London was due to the approach of settling day (*Medio*, July 15), and to the apprehension that a state of war would produce a sharp contraction of loans in the money market. Hence the realization in various sections in anticipation of a stringent money market.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114⅛	114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	110⅛	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds '64	110⅛	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	110⅛	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds '67	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
10-40s	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝
Gold	112½	112¼	112⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110⅜
U. S. 10-40s	107¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Currency Pacifics	114¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 13, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	197⅞	197¾	197	198	198	197¾	197⅜
Do Scrip	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93	93⅜
Erie	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23	23	23
Reading	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Harlem	......	138⅜	......	138⅜	......	......	......
Michigan Cent'l	......	119⅛	......	119	......	......	......
Lake Shore	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
Illinois Central	......	139⅜	......	139	......	......	......
Cleve. & Pitts	......	109⅛	......	109	......	......	......
Northwestern	82⅜	82	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82	82
Do preferred	87⅜	87⅞	88	88	88	87⅞	87⅞
Rock Island	114⅛	113⅝	114	113⅝	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
St. Paul	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	65⅛
Do preferred	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80
Wabash	......	55	......	55⅜	......	......	......
Do preferred	......	75	......	75	......	......	......
Fort Wayne	......	95⅜	......	95⅜	......	......	......
Ohio & Miss.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
Chi. & Alton	......	116	......	116⅜	......	......	......
Alton pref	......	116⅜	......	117⅛	......	......	......
Hartford & Erie	......	103⅜	......	103⅜	......	......	......
N. J. Central	......	103⅜	......	......	......	......	......
Canton	......	67	......	67	......	......	......
W. U. Tel	......	34⅜	......	34⅜	......	......	......
Quicksilver	......	6⅜	......	6⅜	......	......	......
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Adams Express	......	68	......	68⅜	......	......	......
Wells Fargo	......	15⅜	......	15	......	......	......
American	......	44	......	44⅜	......	......	......
United States	......	45⅜	......	45⅜	......	......	......
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

A comparison between Monday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197⅝	197⅝	...	...
N. Y. Central scrip	93⅜	93¾	⅜	...
Erie	23	23	...	...
Harlem	138	138⅛	⅛	...
Reading	102¾	102½	...	...
Illinois Central	140	139	...	1
Cleve. and Pitts	109	109	...	...
Northwestern	82¾	82	...	¾
Do. preferred	87⅞	87⅝	...	¼
Rock Island	115⅞	113⅝	...	2¼
St. Paul	65¼	65⅛	...	⅛
Do. preferred	80⅜	80	...	⅜
Fort Wayne	95½	95¼	...	¼
Ohio and Miss	35¼	35⅛	...	⅛
Pacific Mail	41½	41⅜	...	⅛
Adams Express	68	68½	½	...
Wabash	54⅜	55⅜	⅞	...
Do. preferred	74½	75	½	...
Lake Shore	99⅜	99⅞	½	...

—The capital stock of the Venango Central and Duck Creek Oil Company is $100,000. The company has already paid in dividends $106,000. Only about ten acres of the company's property is developed. There is one well now pumping one hundred barrels a day belonging to this corporation.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday, taken as a whole, exhibited more firmness. Certain articles were more sought after; dealers were more anxious to operate. The war rumors still continue. If we have to feed the European armies there will be a large export demand for grain and breadstuffs, and prices will go up. The market at all events will be unsettled until the fact is ascertained. The receipts of flour has been light for some days. There is, however, no scarcity. The further advance in prices will depend altogether on the war question. Bacon and Provisions—The market was firm with a good jobbing demand. The advance in the Cincinnati market has made an impression here; holders are not anxious to sell round lots. The receipts since our last was—bacon, 278 tierces; dried beef, 15 tierces. Groceries—Market firm generally, particularly sugars, holders being very firm. Coffees are also held firmly. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	2,851	3,187
Apples, bbls		34
Cheese, bxs	592	970
Corn, sacks	1,068	981
Wheat, sacks	4,851	2,632
Barley, sacks	729	629
Rye, sacks	460	243
Oats, sacks	6,592	3,077
Butter, pkgs	13	187
Bacon, tierces	248	501
Dried Beef, tierces	30	28

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue limited, the demand being full up with the supply. We note sales at $4@5 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady. Prices however are unchanged. Sales were moderate at the following: Soda ash, refined, in round lots 10 to 15 casks, 55 ₱ cent., 3¾@4c; common 48 ₱ cent., 3½c ₱ ℔. Potash 7@7¼c; Pearls 9@9¼c ₱ ℔.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak: we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23½@24c ₱ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¼c ₱ ℔; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 ℔s $10; half barrels of 100 ℔s at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@40c ₱ ℔.

GRAIN—The market is firmer under the receipts of favorable reports from the leading Eastern and Western markets. Holders were firm and not disposed to make concessions in order to sell round lots. The receipts since our last were light, viz: Oats 382 sks; rye none; barley 311 sks; wheat 414 sks; corn 115 sks. The mills are purchasing wheat at, red winter $1 18@1 30; white $1 30@1 35 ₱ bush. Oats—The demand has fallen off and so has the shipping demand. Holders are not disposed to give way. They feel confident that their time will soon come, before the new crop begins to move. We note sales from first hands at 48@50c, and from store at 53@53½c. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; prime yellow shelled 85@87c; ear dull and nominal. Rye—not very active; the mills pay 85@90c, if the quality comes up to the standard; the distillers are holding back, or offering lower figures. Barley—The receipts of Southern Tennessee is increasing; the last sale reported was at $1 10 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The new crop is coming in more freely. We are reported sales at $3 50@4 50 ₱ bbl as to quality.

POULTRY—The receipts have increased and prices have declined. We note sales by the coop at 50@60c ₱ pair.

TOMATOES—The supply is increasing, and prices are tending downwards. Limited sales were made at $3 50 ₱ bushel for eastern, while those grown at home brought $5 00@6 00 ₱ bush.

TALLOW—The market was not active. The current rates were: City rendered 8¾@9c; country 8¼@8½c ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl: Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—The market was firm, with an improved demand. The mills report sales in barrels at $5 50, and in sacks at $5 20.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8@9c ₱ ℔.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

FISH—The market was quiet with a moderate demand for most descriptions to supply the wants of the local trade. We continue to quote: Mackerel No. 1 at $26@29 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ₱ ℔.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a fair trade demand. The tendency is evidently upward, although as yet there has been no movement in that direction. The receipts since our last were 300 barrels. We continue the store rates for choice standard brands baker's flour at $6 50@6 75. Sales were made in sacks at 25@30c less for Minnesota, and Wisconsin $6 75@7 00: other brands quoted at $6 25, 6 50@7 00 in bbls. Sales 25@30c less in sacks. The mills quote as follows: Southern amber in bbls, $7 30; in sacks, $7 00; Eclipse flour, $6 60 in bbls, $6 30 in sacks; Miama Valley mills $6 30 in bbls; $6 00 in sacks; White Cliff, $5 60 in bbls; $5 30 in sacks. *** Green band in bbls $8; in sacks $7 70; ** double extra $7 30 in bbls; $7 in sacks; * extra family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 30 in bbls and $6 in sacks; Winfield mills extra $5 60 and $5 30 in sacks. Fancy St. Louis is selling at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The receipts since our last were 171 bbls. We note sales of Ohio sweitzer at 18@19c; Goshen 13½@14c; Hamburg 12@12½c.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet and unchanged, with moderate sales at 90@95c ₱ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13¼c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on the market is not a large one. The demand was restricted to small amounts, merely to meet the present wants of the trade. The season is just drawing to a close. The nominal rates were: Apples 4@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@8c ₱ ℔.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

HAY—The farmers are not sending much hay, old or new, just now, yet the market is well supplied with both, and sales are made sales from country wagons at $10 00@12 00 ₱ ton for new, and $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton for old.

SEEDS—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 25 ₱ bush. Timothy and clover were dull. Buckwheat is quoted at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bush.

EGGS—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes and some inquiry for exports. The receipts are increasing. The current rates were 23@24c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. The current rates for No. 1 extra were $1 20@1 25; No. 2 80c ₱ gallon.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ ℔.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a fair demand, sugars being decidedly the leading article. Coffees were also firm but unchanged, the tendency being upward. The present quotations are:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½@14¾c. A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¼c; Orleans 10½c; 11½@12c for Cuba; Havana in boxes 11@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 75c; silver drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 45@55c ₱ gal.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20½@21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23½c; Java 27½c.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ₱ ℔.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₱ ℔.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ ℔.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for oil barrels in round lots.

FEED—The market was quiet but not very active. The mills quote at the following: Bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The market was quiet with a demand fully up with the supply. The receipts were 17 packages. Sales of a good article packed for shipment 16@17c, several lots being disposed of; sales fresh roll churn 19@20c ₱ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts since our last were 277 tierces of bacon and 15 tierces dried beef. We continue to quote, as the current rates. Plain shoulders 14c; canvassed sugar cured do 16@16½c; sides, ribbed, 17c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19¼@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@23c. Lard is quoted at 17c in tierces, and 18½c in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31 ₱ barrel. Beef tongues $8 ₱ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c¼@26.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The store rates ranges as follows: Fancy $4 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6¼c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ₱ ℔.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

WHISKY—The market for whisky is quiet and firm and the prices are unchanged. There was a fair amount of sales at the following figures: Proof whisky $1 12, and highwines $1 07 ₱ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

Wool Intelligence.

The Beaver *Argus* says: The wool trade has not opened up as brisk in Beaver as we were led to anticipate. Holders are loth to part with their clips at the prices offered, and buyers seem to be afraid to tender more. The result of this state of things is, but little is brought into market. In Beaver, Messrs. Orr & Cooper are buying some, but not dealing as heavily in the article as last year or the season before. The highest prices they have paid thus far is forty cents per pound, and up to this time their purchases have not exceeded 8,000 or 10,000 pounds.

There has been a slight decline in the price of wool within a few days in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and but few sales are now made at the prices. Buyers are now offering 40@41c; for extra combing wool 45c is offered.

The Washington *Reporter* says: "There has been less activity in the wool market during the last week, owing in part, no doubt, to the busy harvest season occupying the whole time and attention of the farmers. A number of clips have, however, been purchased, although but little has been delivered. The ruling prices continue the same—from 40@45c.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

JULY 12.—There has been a fair trade in pig iron during the week. The sales and receipts were about equal, and the market ruled steady. No change in bar iron. Horse shoes are lower. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.
No. 1 foundry......$37@38 | No. 1 mill..........$35@36
No. 2 foundry...... 35@36 |

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.
Missouri..........$45@48 | Car-wheel..........$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.
Foundry..........$35@38 | Mill..........$30@35

BLOOMS PER TON.
Tennessee..........$95@100 | Missouri..........$100

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.
Cast..........$1 25@1 40 | Wrought..........$1 50

BAR IRON.
Common, ₱ ℔ 3⅛@3½c | Charcoal..........4½c

SHOES PER KEG.
Horse shoes $5 00@5 50 | Mule shoes....$6 00@6 50

Cincinnati Coal Market.

JULY 12.—Coal—The market has not undergone any change. Some sales were made afloat at 8c for Ohio river, and 12c for Pittsburgh. The retail rates are 12c for Ohio river; 15@16c for Pittsburgh, and 20c for cannel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 14, 1870.

Business—The market was quiet and devoid of activity; buyers and sellers were again apart in their views. The result was a dull market and nothing done worthy of notice. Buyers refuse to pay the figures demanded.

CRUDE.

Inactivity was the order of the day. Buyers are still holding out offering lower figures. There was nothing done worthy of notice. The nominal rates were: Spot 11⅛, July, 11⅛; offers to purchase at 11¼, August, 11⅜; September, October or November, 12@12⅛c. Sales 1,100 bbls spot, 11⅛.

REFINED.

The market was dull; oil not wanted; buyers evidently made up their minds to hold off for the present. The nominal figures were, July, 27¾; August, 27⅞; September or October, 27⅞; November, 27⅞.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The *Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry upon upper creek to-day, but transactions were mostly small; at all points upon lower creek $4 10 and $4 15 was offered with but few sellers, and gravity oil was offered at $4 20 in this locality; upon the upper creek $4 05 was paid for small lots, but the majority of buyers were offering $4. The market closed quiet with no change of importance in outside quotations.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 05
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 05
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 00
700 bbls upper creek	4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 20
500 bbls lower creek	4 15
500 bbls Rouseville	4 10

NEW YORK, July 13.—Closing on the 12th—Market brisk; crude selling more freely. We quote at 14¼@14½c; sales 1,100 bbls at 14¼@14½c. Crude for shipping orders held firm at 18½@18¾c without sales. Refined—some inquiry, but very light; market closed at 27½@27¾c: sales 500 bbls at 28c; 1,200 bbls at 27¾@28c; 500 bbls at 27¾—the latter parcel with conditions, making the price equal to 27½c, and 3,500 bbls first half of August at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery steady; sales 6,000 bbls refined S. W. sellers option July at 27½c; 200 bbls B. O. July at 27¾c, and 3,000 bbls first half of August at 27¾c.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The market is dull at $4 05 on upper creek.

OIL CITY July 13—The market is steady at $4 20@4 25, with sales at these figures on lower creek. Oil City delivery is nominally $4 50@4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 13.—Market quiet and nothing doing; nominally $4 25.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet and firm; offering $4 15; asking $4 22.

SHAMBURG, July 13.—Market quiet, and but little doing: $4 on road; $3 70 to $3 80 at well.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13—Market weak P. L. S. to W. 26¾c; S. W. offered at 27¼c. Crude 13½@13⅝c.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 13.—Market steady at $4 05.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, July 13.—The *Producers' Report* shows the production for June to be 13,731 barrels per day. Also, a decrease of stock of about 50,300 barrels.

NEW YORK, July 13, 3 P. M.—Market dull. Crude—sales 500 bbls spot at 14½c; refined 27½c; spot and month, no sales; Philadelphia, 27½@27¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market firm and inactive; July, 27½c bid; August, 27⅞c bid; September to December, 28c offered; crude, 13½c.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Market dull; crude, 14¼@14½c; refined, 27¾@27⅞c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 13.—There was a new well struck last night on the McCray farm, owned by Kevler & Worden, which is pumping about 90 to 100 bbls per day.

Market quiet and steady; holders firm at $4 25, buyers at $4 20; no sales of refined yet.

River twenty-four inches and stationary; weather clear.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet with few sales at $4@4 05, upper road; $4 05@4 20 lower road. Not much inquiry. Weather clear and warm.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—Market dull and quiet and nothing doing; $4 20 nominal; no sales this morning.

TIDIOUTE, July 13.—Market quiet at $4 00.

OIL CITY, July 13.—Market very quiet, with nothing doing; nominally $4 20@4 25 for creek; Oil City $4 55.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—5:20 P. M.—Spot and July, 27c; August, 27½c; September, 27½c; October, 27¾c; September to December, 27¾c asked. Crude, 13½@13¾c. Market weak and inactive.

NEW YORK, July 13—5 P. M.—Refined on spot, July and August, 27½c; crude 14¼@14½c.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail and River.

RAILROAD.	bbls.	RAILROAD.	bbls.
D. O. Shaffer	20	Waring & King	1,614
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	604	Peerless Oil Works	776
E. L. Goodwin	74	Peerless Oil Works	24
J. Williams	89	L. Oppenheimer	50
Palmer & Co.	50	Fisher Bros. (river)	664
Total			3,856

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, F & Co. 604 bbls crude; P R R co, care D O Shaffer, 20 do do; J B Barbour to E L Goodwin, 74 do do; P & B Pet co to Jas Wilkins, 10 do do; Young to Waring & King, 1,214 do do; Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 776 do do; Owner to Peerless Oil Works, 24 do do; Owner to L Oppenheimer, 60 do do; Owner to Palmer & co, 50 do do.

Crude Oil Shipped West by W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & Co, 593 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Reiter, 509 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett & Logan, 200 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
J Speer & Co, 50 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
B W Morgan, 203 bbls refined to Waring & King, Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick, 106 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Pennock & Beeson, 54 bbls lub. to H C Dando, Philadelphia.
M Koehler & Co, 148 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined for day..........1,800 bbls.
Total shipments Lubricating for day..........54
Total..........1,854 bbls.
No shipments west.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870.

General Review.

Notwithstanding the rumors of war that have reached us for the past few days' stock dealers continue to send forward large supplies. The stock on hand to-day was largely in excess of last week, and the market was slow at quotations from ⅛@¼c lower on most grades. Good cattle (fat) were not plenty and sold readily at 7½@8½c.

There was a heavy supply of hogs on the market, which was dull and inactive, and the market has declined fully ½ per cent. The hog season has not yet arrived for this market.

Sheep were in full supply with a slow market at last week's quotations—from 3@5c as per quality. Thick fat sheep were scarce and much sought after.

Eastern buyers were in the market and made some heavy purchases, which were immediately shipped forward. It was whispered that buyers for European account were present, but this was a harmless canard.

The condition of the grass-fed cattle is most excellent, owing to the heavy growth of pasture in the country.

The sales given below does not represent *all* the stock sold at the yards since Saturday last, but is sufficient to give a correct view of the prices current at the yards.

The following were the ruling rates for cattle, hogs and sheep:

CATTLE—Extra, $8 50; prime, $8 00; good, $7 50; medium, $6 00@6 56; inferior, $5.00; scalawags, $4 00.

HOGS—Extra, $9 50; prime, $9 25; good, $9 00; medium, $8 75; inferior, $8 00; scallawags, $7 00.

SHEEP—Extra, $6 00; prime, $5 50; good, $4 75; medium, $4 25; inferior, $3 00; scallawags, no sale.

Below are the sales as reported to us:

Cattle.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	E Zohn	40	40,720	6 60
Hazlewood & B.	Shreiner	10	18,880	6 70
Hazlewood & B.	Cunningham	21	24,760	6 60
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet	20	19,350	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	McGinnes	22	17,380	5 30
Hazlewood & B.	Gillett	20	19,850	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	J Booth	2	1,930	7 00
Hazlewood & B.	T Lamb	32	38,780	8 00
Hazlewood & B.	T Lamb	14	20,000	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	T Lamb	1	1,470	8 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Moses	6	8,530	7 00
S Smith	J McCall	55	59,220	7 65
Holmes, L & G.	McGinness	21	27,270	6 25
Holmes, L & G.	Jas W Martin	34	36,680	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	McGinnis	14	10,770	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	J Moses	19	19,280	7 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gillett & Co.	20	19,440	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	McCardle	17	10,070	8 25
Holmes, L & G.	Hartzell	22	18,350	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	H Miller	28	30,630	7 85
Holmes, L & G.	Klemans	45	35,620	5 40
Holmes, L & G.	J Evans	30	19,400	4 70
Holmes, L & G.	Goff	24	14,450	5 10
Holmes, L & G.	Keller	22	19,440	5 80

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Wt.	Price.
D. Rose	Potfeger & W	16	18,830	7 90
S. Shamburg	Blume	19	21,100	5 00
M. Drake	H. Blume	19	19,370	7 90
H. Herbst	J. Kerr	10	8,010	5 00
Casper & Bowman		33	37,010	8 00
J. McCurdy	John Smith	36	36,740	7 25
R. K. Elliott	Rambo	17	19,830	7 65
H. Herbst	Pennock	8	10,690	6 75
N. T. Gray	McMahan	14	16,130	7 50
		2	2,396	5 10
H. Herbst		8	10,630	6 75
F. Gray	McMahan	15	16,130	7 50
J. A. Levering	Aull	4	3,950	5 00
Coulter		3	3,880	4 50
S. D Campbell	Levenstine	14	17,380	8 00
Fiend	Clemens & Aull	17	21,550	8 37
Petrow	Hentzberger	10	7,900	5 37
J. N. Milligan	H. Miller	17	20,990	8 85

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & Williams	Voeter & B	172	43,540	9 55
Orr & Williams	Benthaler & Co.	94	20,560	9 37
Orr & Williams	Benthaler & Co.	84	19,550	9 40
Orr & Williams	Voeter & Co.	180	43,590	8 45
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co.	84	22,260	9 50
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co.	45	10,940	9 45
Orr & Williams	Voeter & B	92	25,360	9 60
Orr & Williams	Voeter & B	189	43,560	9 15
Orr & Williams	Voeter & B	87	21,780	9 60
Orr & Williams	A Watson	104	29,870	8 60
Asbury & Lerch	E Davis	—	23,230	9 25

Sheep.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S Smith	E H Davis	113	8,700	5 00
S Smith	E H Davis	230	15,390	4 80
S Smith	Pidcock & Co.	375	29,530	4 50
S Smith	Pidcock & Co.	214	17,440	4 95
S Smith	J J Taylor	32	2,390	4 25
S Smith	Pidcock & Co.	187	13,950	4 00
S Smith	Pidcock & Co.	208	15,840	4 40
S Smith	Pidcock & Co.	117	7,720	3 75
S Smith	Pidcock & Co.	136	8,330	3 50
S Smith	Aull & Myers	212	13,190	3 25
Orr & Williams	Geo. D Boyer	212	17,460	4 50
Orr & Williams	J. Evans	188	15,540	4 50
Orr & Williams	S. Paccost	83	7,430	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Aull & Myers	224	17,330	4 62
Hazlewood & B.	Q. Musselman	220	16,020	4 60
Hazlewood & B.	Pidcock	220	16,450	4 30
Hazlewood & B.	Q. Pearce	441	35,730	4 65
Hazlewood & B.	Q. Musselman	107	7,670	4 65
Hazlewood & B.	Pidcock & E.	418	23,620	4 60
Hazlewood & B.	Pidcock & E.	212	16,860	4 50
Asbury & L.	E. Davis	350	29,080	4 50

Louisville Coal Market.

JULY 12.—Coal—Stocks are large for the season, and prices are unchanged. We quote at $4 25 ₱ load of twenty-five bushels for Pittsburgh coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburgh at 12c; cannel at 13c, and 11c for Pomeroy.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—receipts of new light bulk arriving; poor quality; red $1 20@1 50; choice nominally $1 25@1 60; sales white at $1 45@1 60; choice nominally $1 60@1 70; Pennsylvania $1 40@1 43. Corn dull for white; no prime received; sales common at $1 10@1 13; yellow $1 05. Oats 60@63c for heavy, and 64@68c for light. Provisions unchanged. Whisky in good demand at $1 01.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 13—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand but irregular at $1 30½@1 31 for No. 1 red, closing dull at $1 27 for No 2 red. Corn quiet, steady and unchanged; No. 1 mixed 92c, No. 2 90c. Oats steady and unchanged, No. 1 State 50c. Rye quiet and firm at 90@95c. Barley nominal. Petroleum quiet and but little doing; crude $5 35 ₱ bbl; refined 23½c ₱ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 13—Flour nominal. Wheat unsettled: $1 13⅜ for No. 1, and $1 07½ for No. 2. Oats lower at 50c for No 2. Corn and rye nominal.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	7	Union Iron Mills, m	2
Bailman & H. m	5	Pitts I and F Co, m	2
Bryan & Caughey, m	4		
Total			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, b	6	McKnight, P & Co, ore	5
John Moorhead, b	2	Hussey, Wells & co, b	2
Total			15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	3	Jno Moorhead, metal	3
J Reamer, m	2	Nimick & Co, m	3
Total			11

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝@112¾.

NEW YORK, July 13—P. M.
WALL STREET.

To-day's European markets exhibit a marked recovery of confidence, which is not, however, fully explained by the news as to the political situation. The decided reaction has produced a more confident feeling here, which is indicated in the lower quotations for gold, the advance in United States bonds and a reaction from a firmer tendency in the loan market.

MONEY.

Market easier; call loans 4@5 ₱ cent.; discounts easier at 6@7 ₱ cent.

GOLD.

Before regular hours, 113, after which it ranged at 112 and 112¾. In the afternoon the market was quiet but steady, closing at 112⅝@112¾. Some foreign bankers who recently sold bonds freely and bought gold were free sellers of gold and buyers of bonds. Carrying rates 3@5 ₱ cent. to flat. To-day's steamers take out $715,000. Clearances $127,000,000. The Treasury received proposals for the sale of a million gold at 112, the bids aggregating $2,725,000, and ranging from 111 to 112 20-100; the whole award was made to a German banking house at the highest figure.

STERLING.

Quiet and firm at 109⅜@110.

GOVERNMENTS.

The bond market sympathized with the improvement in foreign advices, although the fall in gold prevented any important change. The investment demand is healthy and the market closed strong. Coupons 1881 114⅛@114¼; do 1862, 110⅛@110¼; do 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do new, 109⅜@109⅝; do 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅝; currencys 114⅛@114¼.

STATE SECURITIES.

Closed quiet and firm except North Carolinas, which were weak. Missouris, 91¼; old Tennessees, 68½; new do 67½; old Virginias, 67½; new 68; old North Carolinas 51; new do, 33¾.

STOCKS.

Market very dull, showing a sympathy with the generally improved tone of Wall street; prices ranged close upon the closing quotations of yesterday. The market closed dull but steady.

Canton 67; Cumberland 35; Western Union Telegraph 34½; Quicksilver 6½; Mariposa 6½; Mariposa preferred 15½; Adams Express 68½; Wells, Fargo & Co. 15; American Express 44½; United States Express, 45½; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central, 97¾; do scrip 93¾; Erie 23¼; do preferred 45; Harlem 138; Reading 102¾; Michigan Central 119½; Lake Shore 99½; Illinois Central 139; Pittsburgh 109; Northwestern 82; preferred 87½; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central 103¾; St. Paul 65; do preferred 80; Wabash 54½; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 22; preferred, 63; Chicago and Alton 116¾; do preferred, 118¾; Ohio and Mississippi 35¼; Hartford and Erie 3½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 82½; Burlington 161; St Joseph 116; Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central 83¼.

MINING SHARES.

Copper prices at Boston: Calumet 75; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 2¾; Hecla 80; Quincy 20.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $72,801,782; currency $12,072,148.

Imports for the week, except specie, $3,924,415.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In good demand, and 2@2½c lower, closing at $1 05 cash, $1 05½@1 05¾ seller last half of July: this afternoon dull at $1 05 seller last half of July. $1 09 seller August.

CORN—Dull and 1¾@2c lower, closing at 76¾c for No. 2: this afternoon quiet and steady at 77c cash.

OATS—Active and 1c lower, closing at 46c for No. 2.

RYE—Dull at 77@78c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and neglected.

HIGHWINES—Steady and quiet at 95c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet: mess pork $28 75@29 00; lard 15¾@16c; dry salted shoulders 12c, loose; short rib middles 15@15¼c.

HOGS—Active and 5@10c lower at $8 55@9 00 for fair to choice.

CATTLE—Dull at $4@8 75 for common cows to extra prime shipping beeves.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton steady and firmer sales 2,070 bales at 20¼c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 15,964 bbls: flour dull and 10c lower; sales 8,000 bbls at $4 85@5 10 for superfine western and State; $5 20@5 65 for extra $5 65@6 20 for good to choice do; $5 65@6 50 for white wheat western extra; $5 45@5 75 for extra Ohio; $5 75@9 00 for extra St. Louis; the market closes heavy. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 550 bbls at $5 05@6 40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet; sales 300 bbls western at $1 00¾@1 01¼, chiefly $1 01. Wheat—receipts 122,186 bush; wheat opened a shade easier for western, steady for spring and closed firm and active; sales 171,000 bushels at $1 35½@1 36½ for No 1 spring; $1 24@1 31 for soft to prime No 2 Milwaukee; $1 17@1 24 for No 2 Chicago; $1 23@1 25 for Racine spring; 98c@$1 03 for rejected spring; chiefly $1 00@1 02; $1 44@1 47 for winter red and amber western; $1 48@1 63 for white western; $1 45@1 47 for red and amber State. Rice dull at 90c@$1 for western. Corn heavy and lower; sales 44,000 bushels at 91c@$1 04 for new western mixed, chiefly 92@97c for Chicago; 87@89c for unsound; $1 07@1 10 for yellow; $1 10@1 18 for white. Oats lower; sales 33,000 bushels at 61@63½c for western; 68@71c for Ohio and State. Hay dull and unchanged. Hops very firm at 15@25c. Coffee steady. Sugar firm; sales 1,250 barrels at 9¾@12½c for Cuba; 500 boxes Havana at 10¼c. Molasses dull; sales 35 hhds Porto Rico at 58c. Rice steady and unchanged; Carolina 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum quiet at 14½c for crude; 27½@27¾c for refined. Provisions—pork nominal; sales of 200 barrels at $29 40@29 50 for mess; $28 25 for uninspected city; 500 bbls mess, seller August, at $29 35. Beef quiet: sales 60 bbls at $11@15 for plain western mess; $15 50@18 00 for extra mess. Beef hams steady at $29@35. Tierce beef nominal at $26@28 for prime mess; $30@31 for India mess. Middles inactive; sales 10 boxes city long clear at 15c. Lard nominal at 16@16¼c for steam western; 16⅛@16½c for kettle rendered; also, 55 tierces, July, at 16¼c. Butter steady at 18@28c for western. Cheese dull at 7@14½c. Freights a shade firmer with fair business: to Liverpool—wheat, steam, 5⅛d; to London—flour, sail, 2s@2s 3d; wheat 7d; to Glasgow—wheat, steam, 7¼d; to Bristol—wheat, steam 9d. Copper—sheathing steady at 31c; ingot more active at 21½c for Baltimore, and 20½c for lake. Pig iron quiet and active at $31 50@32 for Scotch, and $33 for American. Bar dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11@11½c gold for Russia. Nails steady at 4½c for cut; 6c for clinch, and 23@28c for horse shoe.

LATEST—Flour heavy and 10c lower. Wheat quiet at $1 30 for good No 2 Milwaukee spring; $1 45 for prime amber winter in store. Rye dull at 90c@$1 for western. Oats very heavy at 61@63c for western; 68@71c for State and Ohio. Corn very dull at 91@97c for Chicago, and 97c@$1 03 for car lots mixed. Pork and lard unchanged. Bacon dull. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour quiet but firm; family $5 75@6; extra $5 50@5 75. Wheat dull; red winter $1 18@1 20; new Kentucky white sold at $1 45. Oats firmer and demand good at 55@60c. Rye steady at 90c@$1 00. Barley firm; new crop $1 10@1 20. Cotton unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 96@97c with fair demand. Provisions quiet, demand less active but little done; mess pork held at $30; bulk meats 12@15c; clear rib sides are offered at 15¼c at Indianapolis; bacon is held firmly at 13½@14c for shoulders; and 16½@17½c for sides. Lard quiet; sales, 200 tierces country at 15½c. Sugar-cured hams 23c. Butter firm at 22@25c. Cheese dull at 9@11c for factory. Eggs 16@17c, and firm. Linseed oil dull at $1 12@1 15 for extra summer. Groceries unchanged. Beef cattle steady at $4 50@7 50. Sheep dull at $2@4 50, gross. Lambs $1 50@2 50 each. Hogs in good demand at $9 50@9 75, gross. Gold, 112 buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying. Money market unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Tobacco steady and firm. Cotton nominal at 18@18½c for middlings. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour very dull and sales small at $4 62@4 72 for extra; $5 00@5 25 for XX; $5 50@6 00 for XXX; $6 25@6 50 for family. Wheat steady and firm; No 3 spring 90c; No 2 96c; No 2 red fall $1 17@1 20; strictly prime No 1 $1 22@1 23. No 1 white $1 25; choice $1 30@1 35. Corn dull and 2@3c lower; mixed in bulk 78@80c; white 90c; mixed sacked 83@85c; prime white 90@92c; choice $1@1 05. Oats dull at 1 2@3c lower 48@50c in bulk; 52@53c sacked. Rye dull at 77@78c. Mess pork steady at $30. Dry salt shoulders 12¼c. Bacon a trifle higher; shoulders 14¼c; clear rib 17¼c; clear sides 18¼c. Lard nominal at 15½@16c. Groceries dull; common to strictly choice Rio coffee 19@21½c; prime to choice Louisiana sugar 11½@12½c; molasses unchanged. Whisky dull and easier at 96@97c. Cattle steady at 4@7½c for prime to choice. Hogs steady at 8@9c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Dry goods—Market dull and depressed enough for most classes of textiles. The following changes are reported to-day: Amoskeag A C A ticks are reduced from 34 to 32c. A from 18 to 17c. Bleached muslins must soon follow in the wake of brown goods, and colored cottons of other makes must depreciate in the same ratio as above.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Flour very quiet; spring wheat extra family at $5 75@6 75. Wheat quiet; red western $1 38@1 43; Indiana white $1 45. Corn dull; yellow mixed western at $1 00@1 02. Oats steady. Provisions held firmly; demand moderately unchanged. Whisky firmer; Pennsylvania wood-bound 98c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 13.—Flour dull. Wheat very dull and 2½c lower; amber Michigan $1 25. Corn dull and nominally 1@2c lower; No 1 offered at 86c; yellow, 88c. Oats dull and a shade lower. No 1 57½c; No 2 55½c. Freights dull and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Bagging firmer and heavy; hemp and flax 30@30½c. Cotton a shade firmer; middling 18½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions active; pork $30; bacon 14@17@18c; bulk meats 13@16@17c; lard 17c. Whisky 97@98c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 13.—Flour—Demand fair and steady; choice, $7 00@7 25. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; extra No. 1, $1 36@1 37. Corn nominal at 90c. Oats—Western, 53c; State, 56c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Cotton—Holders ask 18c; receipts and exports not reported. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal $4 80. Corn 95c@$1 05. Oats 65c. Hay $20.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton dull and lower middling 18½c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 105 bales; exports 834 bales; stock 61,401 bales.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 13, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 8:30 P. M. Up: Telegraph at 3 P. M; Annie Laurie at 3 P. M., and R. R. Hudson at 4 P. M. River stationary; weather showery and very warm.

H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Monitor No. 2	Caldwell	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet five inches scant and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet five inches scant and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was dull. Freights not very plenty.

THE steamer Jennie Baldwin is offered for sale at Cincinnati.

CAPT. M. A. Cox was in town yesterday, closing contracts for his new Arkansas Packet. She will be a real beauty and no mistake.

THE fine packet Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M., for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

CAPT. HENRY C. CALDWELL has chartered the tow boat Monitor No. 2 and barges for the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade. We wish the worthy Captain success, for we are confident that he will deserve it.

THE new and handsome packet Carrie Converse, Captain Rea, is announced for New Orleans and Red river on Saturday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Our accomplished friend Captain H. A. Dorhman will do the honors in the office.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

LOUISVILLE—The *Courier Journal* says: The new City of Evansville carries 700 tons and runs eleven miles an hour on two bushels of coal to the mile. Her fuel bill is a little under fourteen cents to the mile on an average. She has the Hartupee engine, and it is claimed is the cheapest boat on fuel for her capacity now running.

KEOKUK, July 9.—River declining slowly. In consequence of the very low water and the danger of navigating the rapids, the Northern Line Packet Co. will immediately call into requisition light draught boats to run between this city and Fort Madison, connecting at that point with the regular steamers.

A FUNNY CASE.—June 17 the towboat Coal Valley collided with the coffer-dam of the Newport bridge, and carried it away. Suit has been brought by Mr. G. C. Franciscus, the bridge contractor, in the United States District Court, against the owners of that boat for $277 45 damages, arising from the collision.

CAPTAIN IKE KOUNZ is having built at Brownsville the Thirteenth Era, which is to be one of the lightest draught boats ever in the Red river trade. Her dimensions are 145 feet keel, 32 feet floor and 3 feet hold; 2 boilers, 12-inch cylinders, with 4 feet stroke. She will have a half cabin. It is expected that she will come out light on 10 inches.

A FINE opportunity to get good machinery cheap. Mr. J. D. Johnson, 90 Water street, offers for sale at the Monongahela wharf boat, two engines, eighteen inches in diameter, seven feet stroke; four boilers, forty inches in diameter, twenty feet long; together with shaft, flanges and other fixtures. They are in good order, and will be sold cheap. For further particulars call on Mr. Johnson.

CINCINNATI.—The following is the substance of the report of the United States Local Inspectors for this port for the quarter ending June 30, 1870:

	No. of Steam Vessels Inspected.	Tonnage.
Passenger steamers	11	5,094 81
Towing steamers	7	1,163 51
Ferryboats	4	162 88
Total	22	6,421 30
No. of engineers licensed		48
No. of pilots licensed		72

Revoked one license to engineer.

CAPT. M. A. COX's new St. Louis and Arkansas river packet is progressing very favorable at McFall's yard, California. She is all in frame and her planking has been laid out to season for some time. She will be launched about the first of September. Length 180 feet, beam 40 feet, hold 5½ feet. She will be extra fastened and timbered, and will be a No. 1. The engines are building by Capt. Jas. Rees—Cylinders 18 inches in diameter, 6½ feet stroke; three boilers, 40 inches in diameter, 26 feet long. The machinery will be new and will certainly be of the latest improvements. She will have a full length cabin, fitted up in a splendid manner. She will be completed and ready to leave about the first of October, and will be *the* Arkansas boat of the period.

THE OCEAN RACE.—Preparations are going on, in a splendid style, on every hand, for the World's Regatta in the harbor of New York, next fall. All the crack yachtsmen of America are entered, and the Cambria, Osprey, and other noted English yachts are to try for the Queen's cup—Ashbury's prize—and a number of other valuable prizes, to be given by the New York Yacht Club, and various associations and private individuals interested in the racing.

The yacht America will enter the contest, and try the fortunes of the day with all the best and most successful in naval architecture. She has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and fitted with racing spars and sails, and will take her place among the contestants exactly as she appeared in the great race at Cowes, in 1851, when she carried off the Queen's cup in the face of a fleet of the crack English yachts.

MARIETTA.—The *Mariettian* says: "If They Dare—It is rumored that the coalboatmen of Pittsburgh are endeavoring to induce the engineer having in charge the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, to throw a dam across the Ohio channel, at the head of Kerr's Island. The City Council and the Board of Trade have appointed a joint committee to prevent this from being done. A dam would blockade and destroy the harbor at Marietta. Why do these coalmen want a dam across there? There never was a time when a coal barge could leave Pittsburgh, that there was not water enough for it to pass on either side of Kerr's Island. That is not the sticking point. In low water we seldom hear of boats getting aground at the head of the Island, on either side; and for years there has been less and less difficulty in the channel at the mouth of the Muskingum. No such obstruction will be permitted. The people of Washington county have rights, as well as Pittsburgh coalmen, and they know how to defend them, too."

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH..........Commander.
J. W. SCOTT..........Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharf-boat, foot of Grant street.
WM. McELLROY & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MONITOR No. 2, AND BARGES,
HENRY C. CALDWELL..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Cincinnati.
LEAVES FRIDAY, 12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR..........Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GEORGE H. GHREIST & CO., Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Red River.
SATURDAY, July 16
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
CARRIE CONVERSE,
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers

City of Brussels,	City of London,
City of Paris,	City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn,	City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp,	City of New York.

And others.
Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE STEAMSHIPS
Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,
FORM A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,
AND FROM
Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO, Philadelphia, or
WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

FOR SALE—
Machinery Wreck of the Steamer Star,
sunk at Bellaire bridge, and now at Monongahela Wharf. Two Engines, 18 inch Cylinder, 7 feet stroke; 4 Boilers, 26 feet long by 40 inches; Shaft, Flanges, Chains, Brasses, &c. For further particulars call on
J. D. JOHNSON,
No. 90 Water street.

A. HARTUPEE,
Inventor and Sole Manufacturer of
HARTUPEE'S
PATENT COMBINED
Moderator Engines
These Engines, from their great Economy in Fuel and Regularity of Motion, are coming rapidly into use. Having extended the Works to more than double their former capacity, I am now prepared to furnish these
Engines and all kinds of Castings,
AT SHORT NOTICE.
HARTUPEE'S
Patent Saving Grate Bars,
MADE TO FIT OLD OR NEW FURNACES.
REFERENCES:
Capt. H. T. Dexter, Capt. H. K. Haslett,
Capt. W. J. Kountz, Capt. I. C. Vanhook,
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, G. J. Grammer.
OFFICE:
COR. FIRST AVE. AND SHORT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

STAMMERING CURED.—PROF. M. F. EATON, from No. 1,313 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose success in the Cure of Stammering and all other impediments of speech, has been so remarkable, will spend a few weeks in this city, and will give special attention to the cure of all defects in the use of the vocal organs. PROF. EATON, may be consulted for the present at the office of Sloan, King & Co., No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Send for Circulars.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Central Railroad
OF
IOWA,
235 MILES IN LENGTH,
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

This Company are now pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The fact that this enterprise has been undertaken by a combination of leading bankers and railroad capitalists of well known wealth, experience and ability, insures its early completion and future success.

The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Company pay 7 per cent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the Security is therefore entitled to a high rank.

In our opinion, no class of investments has been found so uniformly safe and profitable as First Mortgages on *completed* Railroads.

Of 235 Companies operating 30,000 miles of railroad in the Northern and Western States, on which there is a bonded debt of $662,000,000, we know of but two that do not pay their interest regularly.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to Sell Governments, and buy really First-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 WALL ST., N. Y.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
S. McLEAN & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Of whom Pamphlets and full information may be had.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:12 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex.	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:20 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac.	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further particulars apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:28 p m	Express	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No. 2	6:40 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	1:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicago Ex.	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:33 p m	Chi&St Louis Ex	7:08 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:13 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac.	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac.	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves and arrives daily. Chicago Express leaves daily. Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:23 p m	12:13 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:28 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	1:13 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.

The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:30 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations. Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Glenwood Ac.	7:10 a m	Glenwood Ac.	8:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:05 a m	WestNewt'n Ac	8:35 a m
1st M'Keesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:15 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
WestNewton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:55 p m
Braddocks Ac.	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n	*12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr's	*10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

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Prescriptions filled at all hours.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly

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BEAVER.

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For the Teeth—Sozodont.
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Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
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Red Orange of Malta Syrup—Commercial Drug Store.
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Situation Wanted—P. Ashley.
Situation Wanted—P. O'Leary.
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Red Orange of Malta—Fountain opposite the Post office.
Administrators' Notice.
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Proposals—East End Gas Company.
Lots for Sale or Rent—S. P. Hutchinson.
Agent Wanted—D. M. C.
Red Orange of Malta—Fountain opposite the Post-office.
Machinery for Sale—H. L. Butler.

CAVES IN HAWAII.

A Frozen Lake in the Tropics—The Stone Adzes of the Natives.

Dr. Beratz, a German naturalist who is visiting the Sandwich Islands, thus describes what he saw on the top of Mauna Kea:

On our assent to the top of Mauna Kea we visited the little lake of Waiau, situated at an elevation of twelve thousand feet, in a depression formed by the numerous snow-covered peaks of the mountain. The lake was covered over with a crust of ice two or three inches thick, but not strong enough to skate upon. To find ice in the tropics strikes the traveler with surprise, and here we feel inclined to play with it like children. About a mile below that we found a large cave, where the Hawaiians in olden times manufactured their stone implements for cutting down trees and excavating canoes. On our second visit to these mountain regions we discovered a number of caves all formerly used for similar purposes. These caves were undoubtedly inhabited in former days. In every one we found a fireplace near the entrance showing that the hands of men had completed what nature had left unfinished. Where the natural entrance too a cave was to large we found rock piled up like a wall, and the fissures and openings between them filled up with chips and small stones. In other caves, again, where the entrance had proved too steep or too rough to be comfortable, there flat stones had been placed like steps, down which we descended into these little mountain habitations. This part of the mountain—where these caves and the quarries from which the material for the adze manufacture was procured are situated—is destitute of vegetation. On examining the interior of the caves, we found pieces of kapa of various texture and color; bones of dogs and pigs, cocoanut shells, banana stems, pieces of awa root, and sugar cane, old mats, frewood and heaps of Opihi shells. Outside of the caves, the ready-made adzes were piled up in large heaps on both sides of the entrance. The most striking thing of this whole stone adze manufacture, and which at the same time gives us somewhat of an idea of the extent to which it was carried on, the number of ages during which it was continued, and the amount of people working constantly at it—are the large mounds of little chips, thin and sharply pointed, in front of every cave, twenty to thirty feet in height and thickness. In fact, these wonderful mounds, visible for some distance, led to the discovery of other caves. It is only a short time since the "stone age" of these islands closed, and the first iron tools and metal instruments were imported by foreigners. Until then the Hawaiians worked like the Aborigines of other parts of the world, and, like our own Indoo-German forefathers, with stone implements. Flint arrow-heads and spear-heads, stone knives, and war clubs are found in Europe and America, sometimes buried deep in the ground, with human bones and those of extinct animals. The more peaceful Hawaiians had only stone adzes.

A DESPERATE DEED.

Murder of an Old and Respected Citizen of Butler County, Ohio—Murat Halstead's Father Beaten to Death.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Intelligence was received in this city last evening of the death of Colonel Halstead, father of Murat Halstead, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from injuries received at the hands of a desperado. The affair, which resulted in this sad manner, occurred at a place called Peddy's Run, in Butler county, the home of Col. Halstead, some ten or twelve days since. A gentleman named Brown called on Mr. Halstead, and asked him to arrange for several farm hands to complete the harvesting on his (Brown's) place. Colonel H. told him he had several men who would be at leisure in a day or two, and in order to make the arrangement, the two got into Mr. Brown's buggy and drove toward the field where the hands were engaged in harvesting. On the way the desperado, whose name we have been unable to learn, jumped into the buggy and struck Halstead in the head with a pair of brass knuckles. The old gentleman fell to the ground, and was there beaten and kicked in a terrible manner. Three of his ribs were severed from the spinal column, and his body was cut and bruised in numerous places. Having completed his murderous attack, the desperado fled, and the old gentleman was removed to his home, where, as we have already said, he breathed his last yesterday afternoon. Why no arrest was made, we are unable to say. An inquest will be held by the Coroner of Butler county this morning, when the full particulars of the outrage will probably be brought to light. Mr. Halstead was eighty years of age, and one of the pioneer residents of Butler county.

THE following paragraph is from ex-Queen Isabella's address to the Spaniards on her abdication: The misfortunes which I could not prevent were mitigated by me as far as possible. Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause. With desires and feelings, that have nevertheless been vain, to spare me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life—resigned to suffer them and accepting the designs of Divine Providence—I believe I can freely and spontaneously make this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity, secure your tranquility. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil—apprehensive of ills which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the government of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to reproduce. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never-forgotten Spain. Full of faith in its future—solicitous for its greatness, integrity and independence—grateful for the support of those who were and are attached to me—forgetting the affronts of those who do not know me, or insult me—for myself I ask nothing; but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by confiding to their honor and noble feelings the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of a hundred kings.

SOME new facts concerning the bargain for the acquisition of Cuba are divulged by *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*. The editor of that journal asserts that he learned the full details of the speculation last summer, while in Paris, from no less an authority than Mr. Burlingame. Prim first opened the matter to him in the shape of a proposal through the then Spanish Minister to China. Mr. Burlingame consulted Mr. Washburne, and Mr. B. then gave a letter to Paul R. Forbes, an American gentleman of note, to go to Madrid and talk to Prim upon the subject. The project was for Spain to sell Cuba to a third party, and for that third party to resell it to the United States. Mr. Forbes was dispatched to Washington, where he told his story to a Cabinet council. The plan, Mr. Wilkes says, was eagerly entertained by the President, and Mr. Forbes was sent back to Paris, and subsequently conferred with Messrs Sickles, Burlingame and Washburne in the premises, to whom he divulged the names of the banking houses of London, Paris and New York, who were to be the brokers in the enterprise. Wilkes was consulted, but virtuously declined to take any interest in the scheme—first, because he thought Cuba must come to the United States by natural means; and next, because he did not wish to profit by an operation which his judgment condemned as injurious to the country.

A MADRID correspondent of a Chicago newspaper says: The Carlists in Spain have learned one thing in their long retirement. They deny that it is their desire to see the Inquisition restored. The Inquisition has been condemned by very sincere Roman Catholics in Spain, and it constitutes anything but a good party cry. The mischief it worked in the material condition of the kingdom is not forgotten. Llorento, one of its Secretaries, states that 31,912 perished in the flames; 17,659 were burnt in effigy, died in prison, and escaped; and 291,450 were sent to the galleys and imprisonment; to which may be added more than 100,000 families who emigrated to escape the tribunal. The Inquisition was the active instrument of the ruin of Spain; it caused the expulsion of the industrious Moors, and 800,000 Jews left the country. In 120 years, Spain had lost three millions of its most enterprising inhabitants. So that the Carlists would have uphill work before them if they sought to reinstate the Inquisition, if only in name.

A UTAH letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says of the lead mines of that Territory: As evidence of the growing interest in mining, I may mention that Walker Brothers recently paid $50,000 for an interest in a Cottonwood mine, and to-day made their first shipment of a whole train of ore—ten cars, ten tons each—to Newark, N. J. It would save us something, as well as help you, to start smelting works in Chicago—though while men of money are about it, they might help us still more, and, perhaps, serve themselves better, by establishing smelting works here. Works suitable for the reduction of Galena ores, like most of those yet mined here, might be erected for from $25,000 to $50,000; but for the treatment of copper ores, they would necessarily be more expensive. In one case the latter may well be allowed to wait. Walker Bros. intend to ship 2,600 tons this summer. It is understood to pay a large profit on ores worth not less than $50 the ton. Other parties are going into the same business, which is destined to make Utah prosperous and rich, and to enlighten and emancipate her people from a priestly thraldom as degrading and grinding as any that ever existed.

THE annual report of a cotton-mill, at Augusta, Georgia, recently submitted to the stockholders, shows the following results: The capital stock of the company is $600,000, and during the past twelve months the factory used 2,907,675 pounds of cotton, at an average cost of 24.29 cents a pound, and manufactured 8,222,181 yards of muslin. The hands employed were 489 in number, and the annual wages amounted to $129,976. The gross earnings, including interest, amounted to $175,380, and after deducting expense account, repairs, taxes and water rent, the net earnings were $127,779, out of which four dividends of five per cent. each were declared, leaving $7,779 to be added to the surplus fund, which has been increased to the sum of $233,295.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Patterson Tillie, New Brighton, Pa.	3
Lindsay Vacey, Hannerville, Pa.	3
Rosenbluth H., Phil., Pa.	3

EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER, on draught, fresh from the springs at Saratoga, at Clark's.

COMPLETED.—The paving of Liberty to Thirty-second street was completed yesterday. The grading of Thirty-first street from Liberty to the river, has been nearly completed.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The Road Committee at a meeting yesterday afternoon, awarded the contract for grading, paving and curbing Gist street, from Fifth avenue to Bluff street, to Mr. John Flinn, the well known contractor.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The re-numbering of the houses on Fifth avenue seems to be an imperative necessity, and the sooner the Councils or Street Committee order the same to be done, a convenience will be supplied the citizens generally, and the residents particularly.

SOMETHING NEW.—Saratoga water, fresh from the springs, on draught at Clark's drug store, 103 Fifth avenue.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—A correspondent informs us that the fine school edifice at East Liverpool, Ohio, is rapidly approaching completion. It contains ten school rooms, two reception rooms and a large hall. It is a credit not only to the town, but to the State.

MOLLY MCMANUS.—This well known *nymph du paive*, was arrested in Temperanceville yesterday, and committed to the county jail for thirty days, by Justice Hollingshead. As usual she was very demonstrative in her cell last evening, and made the watch house musical.

SIX MONTHS.—Mention was made of the arrest of Jim Machrell, for disorderly conduct on Tuesday night, and also of the fact of his just having been released from the Workhouse. Yesterday morning, in default of a fine of $100, he was returned to that institution for six months.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT BEAVER FALLS.—The First Methodist Church, Beaver Falls, will be dedicated on Sabbath, the 17th inst. Rev. Wm. Collier, D. D., President of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Church, Rev. Wm. Reeves, D. D., of Johnstown, and Rev. G. G. Westfall, of Birmingham, are expected to officiate on the occasion.

SARATOGA WATER—Pure and fresh at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED.—Mr. Fulton Phillips has been elected principal or teacher of No. 1 Grammer department; Miss S. Dunshee, No. 2 grammer department; Miss Amanda Alexander, No. 3 grammar department; and Miss M. Mould, No. 1 primary department, of the Peebles sub-district schools.

THE RETURN OF MR MIERSCH.—Mr. Miersch, the well known confectioner, on Sixth steeet, whose sudden disappearance on Saturday evening last was noticed, has returned home. He is unable to give any account of his wanderings, but appears to be in comparatively good health, and to have fully recovered his mental faculties.

DIVISION OF EAST BIRMINGHAM.—The Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted the petition of a number of voters of East Birmingham for the division of said borough into two election precincts. Railroad or Twenty-first street is the division line; all west of same will be known as the first, and all east of same as second precinct. Terrence Campbell was designated as Judge, and M. Boerner and Milton Church as inspectors, to conduct the election in the new precincts.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The following teachers have been re-elected to serve for the ensuing year in the Eleventh Ward Public Schools: Miss H. M. Matthews, Miss Jennie Rutledge, Miss M. E. Erwin, Mrs. Hattie Davis, Miss Lizzie A. Laughlin, Miss Annie Moore, Miss M. E. Taggart, Miss Maggie Marshall, Miss Jennie Moffatt, Miss Jennie E. Smith, Miss Aggie Martin, Miss Lottie E. Martin.

RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternooon a pair of boats belonging to a boy, swimming in the Allegheny river, were stolen from the third pier of the Hand-street bridge. Subsequently a young man, in whose possession the boats were found, was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office. He averred that he purchased them from another party, and the owner declining to prosecute, he was discharged.

BUSINESS MEN LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—F. B. Hicks, Esq., the authorized agent for the *Somerset Democrat*, the largest and most influential paper in that section of the country, is now in the city, stopping at the Merchants Hotel. He is soliciting orders for advertising, and our merchants, manufacturers and dealers will find it to their advantage to extend him a portion of their patronage. He remains this week only.

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Sabbath School of the United Presbyterian Church at Sewickley, Rev. W. A. McKensie, pastor, had a picnic on Tuesday. It was held in the grove of Mr. William McKenon, which lies on the river bank between Sewickly and Osborne stations. A bountiful repast was furnished the school and invited guests. The children, big and little, were made sweeter by the application of lemonade and candies. The rain cut short the grove enjoyments about two o'clock. Nevertheless, the picnic was voted by all parties a decided success.

IMPORTANT TO POLICE OFFICERS.—Last evening Captain Reed of the police instructed the men that the Mayor had ordered that the practice of congregating on the street corners, and patrolling the beats in pairs would not be tolerated any longer, and that hereafter men lounging in the manner described, would have to furnish a satisfactory excuse for it. It was also stated that the Mayor has decided to suspend the Lieutenant from whose district reports come of the officers loafing on the corner. These orders will doubtless have the effect of making the officers more vigilant and attentive.

LOCKED UP.—Isaac Ellsburg, colored, was arrested and locked up, last evening, on a warrant issued at the instance of his wife, Adelia Ellsburg, charging him with disorderly conduct. It seems that Isaac charged his wife with adultery before Alderman McMasters yesterday, but after a hearing the case was dismissed. On returning home he proceeded to abuse his wife shamefully, and as soon as possible she repaired to the Mayor's office and lodged the complaint as above mentioned. It is stated that the unfortunate woman is hardworking and industrious—taking in washing for a living. Isaac's case will be attended to this morning.

FOR EUROPE.—The Inman steamer City of Brussels, which sails from New York on Saturday, will take out among her passengers, Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of Allegheny City; Mr. Simpson Horner, the well known coal merchant; Miss Stella Horner, Mr. Wm. Noble, Mr. Henry Wickham, of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway; Mr. J. H. Bence and Mr. John Cladwick. Rev. R. Galley and Mrs. Elizabeth Holt sail the same day on Anchor steamship India. Mr. Wm Bingham, Jr., of 143 Smithfield street, who booked the above mentioned persons, informs us that the rush to the other side still continues, and that all the outgoing steamers are full. Mr. B. has passengers booked as far ahead as August 20th.

An Extensive Purchase.

We learn that Messrs. Lewis, Oliver and Phillips, the well known proprietors of the Monongahela Iron Works, have purchased the Lindsay, Sellers & Owens rolling mill property, situated between the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad and Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and the Ohio river, in the lower part of Allegheny City. The purchase covers an area of fifteen acres, and comprises rolling mills with four trains of rolls, nineteen furnaces, a hinge factory, &c., &c., besides twenty tenement houses, railroad sidings, &c., complete. The property is said to have cost originally $250,000, but Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips bought it for the extremely low sum of $75,000. That it is a great bargain no one will doubt. The purchasers will start the mill immediately, and if they are half as successful in operating it as they have been with their present works, the outlay cannot but recompense them handsomely.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Chief of Police Hague and Officer Cupples last evening arrested Thomas Smith and John Robinson on suspicion of larceny. It seems that during the past two weeks a number of caddies of tobacco have been stolen from the doors of wholesale houses in this city, and sold to retail dealers. Chief Hague was informed of the thievery, and furnished a description of the men who were engaged hawking the tobacco around, and yesterday afternoon, observing the men above mentioned, standing on the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, with the assistance of Officer Cupples, arrested them. On the person of one of them, stowed away in his pants leg, was found a new fan of common brown alpaca, which, it is supposed, had been stolen. A caddy containing twenty-five pounds of Louisville navy, stolen from Johnston & Colvin, Second avenue, has been recovered. Smith, it is stated, only got out of the penitentiary a week ago last Saturday. They are locked up waiting an examination.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 12, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 105,174. Muley saw hangings; Daniel Cilley, Osceola Mills.

No. 105,199. Rod coupling; Francis J. Hanna, Petroleum Centre.

No. 105,235. Sucker-rod coupling; Jacob Odell, Petroleum Centre.

No. 105,334. Knee-lever for melodeon or organ swell; Orson C. Whitney, Meadville.

No. 105,356. Envelope opener; Lebbus A. Miller, Sewickleyville.

No. 105,352. Railway splice and nut lock; John Minor and Silas Merrick, New Brighton.

No. 105,365. Corn planter; James M. Piper, Harrison City.

Design for kitchen boiler; William B. Scaife, Pittsburgh.

NEW PATENT LAW.

The act of Congress "to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," which, by the signature of the President a few days since, has become a law, repeals all former statutes on the subject. It retains nearly all essential features of the old law, but makes the following changes therein:

All applications must now be prosecuted within two years after any action has been had thereon by the office, or they will be regarded as abandoned.

Applications which have been rejected or withdrawn prior to the passage of this act must be renewed or prosecuted within *six* months, or they will be considered as abandoned.

Applications for reissues must *in all cases* be made by *the inventor* if living.

Where a patent is refused on application, for any reason whatever, either by the Commissioner or on appeal, the applicant may have remedy by bill in equity in any United States Circuit Court, and if the Court find that he is entitled to a patent, the Commissioner will be authorized to issue the same.

Certified copies from the Patent Office of Foreign Patents on record therein shall be received as legal evidence respecting such patents. An alien is no longer required to work his patent within eighteen months.

A Trade-Mark may be patented for thirty years upon payment of twenty-five dollars to the office, and the patent may be extended before it expired.

All matters relating to copy-rights are placed under the *exclusive* control of the Librarian of Congress.

The law also provides for an Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and Hon. Samuel M. Duncan, of N. H., one of the Chief Examiners in the office, has been nominated for the position.

SHOCKING DEATH.

How Intemperate Parents Treated a Sick Child.

A case exhibiting the effects of intemperance in its most shocking form, was brought to the notice of Coroner Clawson yesterday morning. He was notified to hold an inquest on the body of a child that had died at the residence of its parents, on Overhill street. The child—a little girl, aged about eight months—was the daughter of a man named Christian Greenwalt, and both parents are said to be intemperate. It was reported to have died on Monday night, from the neglect and bad treatment of its parents. After its death, the body was left lying on a bench until Tuesday evening, when both parents left the house, having locked up a dog in the room with the dead child. The animal soon after jumped through a window and ran off.

Coroner Clawson summoned a jury, and elicited the following testimony:

Mrs. Augusta Payne, sworn—The child took sick about four weeks ago, with summer complaint; the father and mother gave it whisky and ale, they had no doctor; the chield died on Monday night; the 11th of July.

John Wolford, sworn—Live in the same building with the Greenwalts. The father and mother were drunk all the time, and for days they gave the child nothing to eat byt whisky and ale.

Dr. J. G. Buchanan, sworn—From the testimony, I am of opinion that the child died of diarrhœa, kept up by want of proper nourishment and by improper drink.

The jury returned the following verdict:

That the said Emma Greenwalt came to her death from neglect and improper treatment on the part of her parents in July, 1870.

THE EAST END GAS COMPANY.

The Works to be Built Forthwith—Their Location, Capacity, Etc.

The East End Gas Company, incorporated some months since with a view to supplying East Liberty, and the adjoining populous districts, with gas, have been busily at work since their organization in getting their plans into proper shape, and that they have succeeded in doing so is evident from the fact that their advertisement for proposals for the building of the works is now before the public. The directors some time ago made a very favorable purchase of seven acres of land, on Negley's run, near the foot of Larimer avenue, as a site for the building, and here the works will be erected. They will have a capacity to manufacture sixty thousand cubic feet of gas per day, of twenty-four hours, and the company will be able to supply a population of twenty thousand. The buildings will be so constructed that additions can be made whenever it becomes necessary to increase the capacity. The company propose to lay seven and three-eighths miles pipe at once, so that when the works are finished the gas will be placed immediately within the reach of a very large number of consumers. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Goldthorpe, who has been employed as engineer and superintendent, and whose experience in the business fully qualifies him for the position.

This is a very important enterprise for the people of East Liberty, Bloomfield and the large extent of territory beyond the limits of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which it is proposed to supply. The company have been very fortunate in their location, since their works will be on the new line of railroad connecting the Pittsburgh and Connellsville with the Allegheny Valley, and other roads. By this means, all their supplies of coal can be brought directly from the Monongahela mines, and delivered at the works. This will very materially cheapen the cost of production, and will afford at all times a full supply of the best coal for gas purposes.

We congratulate the residents of that portion of the new city district now in comparative darkness, that they are so soon to enjoy the luxury of gas in their houses and upon their streets; and we also congratulate the directors of the East End Gas Company upon the very prompt and efficient manner in which they have forwarded the work. Col. James K. Kerr is the President of the Board, and with him are associated Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, Thomas Mellon, C. W. Batchelor, James S. McCord and Wm. B. Negley. Mr. Wm. H. Denniston is the Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Meeting of Democratic Conferees—Henry D. Foster Nominated for Congress.

A meeting of the Democratic conferees for the Twenty-first Congressional District, was held at St. Charles Hotel yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen represented their respective counties:

Westmoreland county—James C. Clark, Wm. C. Guffer and A. A. Stewart, Esqs.

Fayette county—H. J. Gilmore, Robert Hogsett and A. M. Gibson.

Indiana county—Joseph M. Thompson, J. B. Sansom and Silas M. Clark.

H. J. Gilmore, of Fayettee county, was called to the chair, and Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county, appointed Secretary.

After the organization of the Conference, A. M. Gibson, Esq., of Fayette county, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act of a partisan majority, in refusing a seat in Congress, to the fairly and legally elected representative from this district, was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the people, and we appeal from the decision of a packed and prejudiced Congressional majority to the ballot box, by again presenting the name of Hon. Henry D. Foster for Congress, and declaring him the nominee of the Democratic party of this, the Twenty-first District.

Upon motion of James C. Clark, Esq., the officers of the Conference were appointed a committee to inform Gen. Foster of his nomination.

Brief speeches were made by T. B. Searight, Esq., of Fayette, and Mr. J. B. Sansom, of Indiana, and the Conference adjourned.

THE RE-PAVING OF STREETS.

The Effects of the Late Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in what is known as the "Broad street case," is a matter of great importance, not only to Philadelphia, but to the residents of all the cities in the State. The decision is, that after a street has been once paved at the expense of property owners, it cannot be repgved at their special expense. The Supreme Court declare that the act of Assembly permitting the assessment upon the property owners for the repaving of Broad street was unconstitutional. Broad street had been once paved with cobble stones, and an ordinance was passed ordering its repaving with Nicolson. The ordinance and the act authorizing it have been declared void. The decision is unfortunate, in that it will place it in the power of one or two persons to successfully resist the repaving of any street, no matter how willing other property holders may be to have the work done. It will prevent the introduction of improved pavements upon streets already paved, and force us to submit, for years to come, to the discomfort and annoyance of cobble stones. The entire repavement of all the streets in the city, with improved pavements, at the expense of the taxpayers, would cost so much as to render the change practically impossible. So far as the old streets are concerned, the people residing thereon will have to rely upon voluntary improvements—getting the consent of all the property owers—a plan not likely to succeed, especially where comprehensive systems of pavings are necessary. The decision, however, does not affect paving operations in the new districts, except in this—that inasmuch as re-paving can only be done at the general expense, *the original pavement should be of such a character as not soon to require changing.* This is very important to those contemplating the improvement of Penn avenue and other leading thoroughfares in the new district. Let the kind of pavement be the best which can be had, and let the work be done in the most substantial manner, so that the improvement, with ordinary repairs, may be classed as *permanent.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

CONVICTION OF ALDERMAN LINDSEY.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Lewis R. Lindsey, Alderman of the Third Ward, Allegheny, indicted for misdemeanor in office, on information of Wm. Reardon, Esq., for refusing to take bail on an appeal, found a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Robert and Thomas Steel were arraigned on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Robert Barr. The affair grew out of the robbery at Johnston's jewelry store, on Liberty street. The jury found a verdict of guilty of assault and battery as to Robert Steel, and guilty of aggravated assault and battery as to Thomas Steel.

THE SPECIAL ELECTOIN CASE.

The next case called up was that of the Commonwealth vs. C. B. Strain, George Hall, John Dignam, George Kemp, John Martin, O. J. McGann and Thomas Murphy, indicted for obstructing Thomas Braddock, an election officer, in the discharge of his duties. There was a special election ordered to be held for Councilman in the Fifth ward in May last. Braddock, who was a regularly elected officer, was assaulted and severely beaten on his way to the polls, and before he could recover, the parties named, it is charged, proceeded to the polls, organized an Election Board, and refused to give up possession when the regular Board arrived.

When the case was called up Mr. Moore, one of the counsel for defendants, moved to quash the indictment. He gave as one of the reasons that the bill upon which the defendants were to be arraigned had been originally ignored by the Grand Jury, but had subsequently been returned to Court as a true bill. He said the records of the Grand Jury would establish the assertion. He stated that the reason for the motion would be set forth at length, and to afford him an opportunity of so doing Court took a recess for one hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Moreland was granted leave to file the following special plea:

And now, to wit, July 13, 1870, the said defendants, by their attorneys, Moreland, Moore & Kerr, came into court, and, having heard the same indictment read, say that they are not guilty of the said premises in the said indictment above specified and charged upon them; and of this the defendants put themselves upon the country, &c.

And the said defendants, in their own proper persons, come into court, and, having heard the said indictment read, say that the said State ought not to further prosecute the said indictment against them, the said defendants, because, they say, that at the grand inquest of the county of Allegheny, held in and for said county, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1870, the said inquest did hear, entertain and act upon the information and indictment against each of said defendants then and there presented and pending, and having heard all the witnesses produced, sworn and examined on behalf and in in the interest of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and after full and due determination and consideration thereof, ignored the said bill of indictment; and that, by reason of neglect or oversight on the part of said Grand Inquest, or the officers of the Commonwealth attending thereupon, the said bill was returned to the said Quarter Sessions, marked and indorsed "true bill," which said return was contrary to the action and finding of said Grand Inquest, and was error and mistake. And this they (the defendants) are ready to verify. Wherefore they pray judgment, and that by the Court here they may be dismissed and discharged from the said premises in the said indictment above specified.

The Court, in response to the motion to quash, said that, while they thought the indictment was very poorly drawn, and that it was no credit to the person who drew it, yet, under the circumstances, it would do. It came up to the requirements of the law, in that it was framed in the language of the act of Assembly. The Court added that, if the Grand Jury were still in session, the indictment might properly be quashed. But as that body had adjourned, it would not be proper to quash. The present jury—the traverse—could pass upon the case. They were as competent to do so as the Grand Jury, if not more so. The Court could not see that the defendants suffered any injustice—nothing more than the annoyance of a trial.

General Pearson, the District Attorney, then opened the case for the prosecution, and proceeded to call witnesses. The testimony was not concluded at adjournment.

SARATOGA WATER, on draught, at Clark's drug store.

THE EQUITY CASE.

The Barton Bill Filed—Saturday Morning Fixed for a Hearing—Meeting of the Finance Committee.

The bill in equity, prepared by John Barton, Esq., member of the Common Council, asking the Court to restrain the City Treasurer from collecting the taxes levied for 1870, was filed in the District Court yesterday, and Saturday morning next, at nine o'clock, has been fixed as the time for hearing the case. The members of the Finance Committee have received official notice of the proceedings, and held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a sub-committee was appointed to prepare and file an answer to the bill. Another committee was appointed to prepare a statement for the information of the public, in regard to the finances of the city. The committees say that they will be able to present a very different state of facts to the Court, than that set forth in the bill of Mr. Barton.

Judge Kirkpatrick is absent at Erie, and cannot hear the case before Saturday.

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh:

In consequence of the statements and publications which have been made within the past few days in respect to the city finances, and the manner in which the fiscal affairs of the city have been managed, based upon the bill in equity filed in the District Court by Mr. Barton, the Finance Committee, on July 13th appointed the undersigned a committee to investigate the said matter and report for public information a full and correct statement of the financial condition of the city, on the first day of July, 1870, after full and careful investigation we find and report the following facts:

The amount in the City Treasury available for all purpose (including $80,000 on deposit with Ira B. McVay & Co., fully secured and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent.), is	$431,134 64
Which amount is specially appropriated by law as follows—viz.:	
1.—To the fund created by an act of Assembly of April 11th, 1862, (see City Digest, page 99), entitled "An act to authorize the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to compromise with the holders of bonds of the said city, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain Railroad Companies"	$179,303 40
2.—To payment of the municipal bonds due, and falling due, in the year 1870, ($408, 87 less than the sum necessary for that purpose)	141,891 13
3.—To the "water extension loan" authorized by act of Assembly of February 28th, 1868, (City Digest, page 202)	96,835 35
4.—Net balance in the City Treasury	13,104 76
Total	$431,134 64

The above items numbered 1, 2 and 3 are specially appointed by acts of Assembly to the purposes above mentioned, and cannot be used for any other purpose whatever. Therefore it will be observed that the net balance in the city Treasury on July 1, 1870, subject to the control of the Councils, is precisely thirteen thousand one hundred and four dollars and seventy-six cents.

Pittsburgh' July 30, 1870.

W. PHILLIPS,
A. M. BROWN,
ISAAC JONES,
B. W. MORGAN,
E. P. JONES,
F. S. BISSELL.

City of Pittsburgh, ss:

Before me, an alderman in and for the said city, personally appeared Robert J. McGowan, City Controller, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement of the financial condition of the city treasury, on the 1st of July, 1870, is correct and true, to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief.

ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of July, 1870.

W. B. NEEPER, Alderman.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Accused Committed in Default of $3,000 Bail for Trial.

Yesterday morning's paper contained an account of a highway robbery which occurred on Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, between ten and eleven o'clock Tuesday evening, the victim representing that he had been robbed of $200. Yesterday morning Patrick Norton, and not Nolan, as provionsly stated, came before the Mayor, and lodged an information for highway robbery against Harry Pollard, one of the proprietors of a saloon on Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. The information set forth that the accused knocked the deponent down, "garroted" and robbed him of $50. Officers Rivers, Early, Echoff and Richard Moon, proceeded to Pollard's saloon, the men were posted so as to cut off the escape of the accused should he attempted to run, and officer Rivers entered the house. Pollard ascertained that the officer was inside the bar and ran out the back door and thence to Sixth avenue, but he had gone only a short distance down the avenue, when Officer Echoff captured him. He was locked up and at five o'clock had a hearing, the result of which was that he was committed to jail, in default of $3,000 for trial at court. Norton testified that he went to Charley Gallager's saloon about ten o'clock; that he stayed there until eleven, when he and Pollard went out arm in arm to get something to eat. He had previously shown his money. When about a block from the saloon he was knocked down by Pollard, who hit him in the eye with his left hand. He made all the outcry possible, and when the officer came up, Pollard, who had hold of him, ran. As soon as Norton recovered consciousness, he found his pockets turned inside out and the money gone. The robbery took place in a hall near the corner of Sixth avenue. Pollard's attorney vainly endeavored to get Norton fuddled in his testimony, but his Irish wit furnished a ready and concise answer for every question propounded. One other witness and the testimony of officers Echoff and Early was all the prosecution offered. The first officer stated that he followed Pollard, after he left Norton; saw where he belonged, and so fixed the matter that if anything was wrong he could spot him during yesterday. At this time the officer did not know that a robbery had been committed as Norton was somewhat under the influence of liquor. The testimony of officer Early did not develop anything additional. The defense offered one witness, but his testimony did not have much weight with the Mayor, and the case was decided without asking him one question. We forgot to mention that Norton was paid $20 by a relative of the accused to absent himself from the hearing, but he didn't "absent," and when asked by defendant's attorney why he had taken the $20, replied in a vociferous manner, "I tuk it on account, sure; anyways, half a loaf iz better than none; do ye know that?" Norton was also committed to jail to appear and prosecute the case. He hails from Philadelphia, but came from Steubenville on Monday.

AQUATIC.

The Death of Harry Clasper—How it was Received in Pittsburgh—The Female Regetta on Saturday.

The cable yesterday announced the death at Newcastle-on-Tyne of Henry Clasper, the noted oarsman and boat builder. Clasper was the man who first invented shell boats and outriggers, thus affecting a revolution in boating matters. His fore-fathers were also noted oarsmen. Clasper was always particularly friendly to American oarsmen and presented Hammil with an elegant scull boat on the occasion of his visit to England.

The female regatta is still a constant topic of conversation in aquatic circles, and an unusually large crowd will undoubtedly be drawn to Glenwood Grove on Saturday. It is probable that a special train will be put on the Connellsville railroad that day and an excellent opportunity be given to all to witness the aquatic contest. The females are practising constantly and gaining considerable skill in the use of the oar. By the regulations which have been adopted by the Nonpareil Club, all the contestants with their boats must be at the Grove at one o'clock to select a referee and judges and make the final arrangements for the race. The race will take place between three and five o'clock, P. M. The affair has created a great deal of excitement, and it is highly probable that Glenwood grove will swarm with people on the day of the race, if the weather should be good. The gold watch, which is a beautifully enameled cased one, is on exhibition at Biggs & Hoyle's, Fifth avenue, and is a fine specimen of workmanship. The girls all appear determined to win it.

The McKee Club have moved their fine boat house below the dam in order to give the members of the club an opportunity to practice over the lower course for the approaching races. The McKee's laurels are fresh at present.

THE Pittsburgh club, organized in January last, is now one of the best organizations in the city. They have four boats already in the house—two four-oared, one six oared and one two oared, all built by Roberts, of New York. The eight oared barge, presented by Mr. Alex. Nimmick, the President, and said to be one of the handsomest in the country, will be here this week. The club will go to the Belvidere House, at Pine creek, on the Allegheny river for supper on Friday evening to celebrate the presentation of the barge. The club is composed of some one hundred actual members of the best young men in our city. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the presentation.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

SUIT ABOUT A KEY.

A man named Stephen Morris was yesterday arrested and held for a hearing, to answer a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by A. W. Bell. It is alleged that accused was a short time since employed as a watchman at Bell's oil works, foot of Forty eighth street, and on being discharged refused to turn over the key to the watchman's department. Hence the suit.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

DISORDERLY.

Stephen Hoffman preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against a woman named Mrs. Rettick, alleging that the accused had visited his house and acted in a very disorderly manner, calling him a murderer and creating a disturbance. In default of the payment of the fine imposed, the accused was committed to jail for ten days.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

KNOCKED DOWN.

Adam Baker alleged that Phillip Luther knocked him down on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, a few evenings since. A warrant, charge assault and battery, was issued.

BOY ASSAULTED.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of James McCord, charged on oath of Mary Henry with choking and striking her son. The parties reside in the Third ward.

[Before Alderman Neeper.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Nolan alleged that Patrick Carey attacked him on Seventh avenue a few evenings since and whipped him severely. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

WIFE BEATEN.

Eliza Keefe alleges that she suffered unjustifiable and cruel treatment at the hands of her husband Frank. She says they were married a short time ago and the honeymoon was scarcely over before he began to carry on the practice of wife beating, finally beating her severely a few evenings since, winding up by throwing her down stairs. She says he subsequently offered, if she would say nothing about the matter, to purchase her a bottle of wine and a ticket to Germany. She declined the compromise, made an information and a warrant was issued.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Mr. Robb, of the firm of Robb & Herron, made an information charging Wm. Henry Adams with obtaining goods to the amount of $38 04 by falsely representing that he was a member of the firm of Adams & Thurlay. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

COMMITTED.

Patrick Kinslow was committed to jail to answer a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Catharine Cassel.

[Before Alderman Floyd.]

HELD FOR COURT.

James Still and Matthew Doak were held for Court to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred by Uriah Donaldson. The defendants are police officers, and the suit grew out of an arrest made in the Seventeenth ward.

AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Late Notes at the Watch-House.

At twelve o'clock last night the city watch-house presented a lively appearance. The cells were all comfortably full, and late arrivals compelled Captain Reed to exercise his mathematical talents in order to accommodate his guests.

Shortly after twelve o'clock officer Sarber brought in Kate Hughes and Richard Hinton—the former a Pittsburgh damsel of doubtful reputation, and the latter a Baltimore plug-ugly. They were raising a disturbance at the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, and by their loud talk and excited demonstrations alarmed the police and soon found themselves on the way to the lock-up. They could find no bail, and were accommodated with cells instead. A few moments later the carriage of a well known lawyer of the city, with a policeman as driver, halted at the door of the Captain's office, and the lawyer, who had been trying, in an excessive manner, the many and manifold virtues of the Nicholson pavement, was assisted to alight and furnished a cell in the lock-up. His horse was lodged in Patterson's stable.

After the above parties were comfortably locked up, James Mehan, of Blairsville, Indiana county, made his appearance between two policemen, saying he was in search of a red light, and was glad that he had found one. He addressed Captain Reed as "landlord," and demanded the best room in the establishment, but was compelled to take a double cell, and in company with a fellow boarder, and minus the funds necessary to settle his bill, reclines till morning when the Mayor will have something to say to him.

Should the guests of the city continue to arrive in such large numbers until morning, the cells will be crowded full before the time for the morning hearing.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Owing to the crowded state of the Museum during the present week, a large number of ladies have failed to gain admittance to the evening performance, in consequence of which arrangements have been made to give, during the engagement of White Cloud and his troupe, two performances each afternoon, for their especial accommodation, comfort and convenience, commencing at a quarter to three and half past four.

ALLEGHENY.

PERSONAL.—Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, will, on Saturday next, sail for Europe. He intends to be gone two months.

WIFE DESERTION.—Bernhard Haberstidt left his home on Tuesday, and has not been heard of since. His wife, Elizabeth Haberstidt, made information against him yesterday before the Mayor for desertion, and a warrant has been issued.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A girl aged sixteen years, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by the Mayor for incorrigibility. Her parents are both dead, having died when the girl was quite young, and she was taken charge of by some of her relatives. She has become, however, as was alleged, beyond their control, and on their complaint was committed to the Refuge. Her name is Margaret Gascoin.

A RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, two horses attached to a hay wagon took fright on Ohio street, near the Diamond, and ran up the street at a furious pace, creating considerable excitement. They ran against half a dozen other wagons, and many persons who were crossing the street at various points made hair-breadth escapes. The horses were caught near Chestnut street. The wagon was almost completely demolished.

HORSE FOUND.—An officer of the night police discovered a horse wandering around on Federal street at an early hour, yesterday morning, and led him to a livery stable. The horse is about fourteen hands high, and is slightly lame in his left leg. He is of a light bay color, has white spot on forehead, black mane and tail. The owner can recover him by calling at the Mayor's office.

NEARLY CHOKED TO DEATH.—Yesterday a child of Mr. Cress, shoe dealer on Federal street, came near choking to death. It was about ten months old, and was playing with some marbles, when it swallowed one which stuck in its throat. Dr. Wm. Herron was sent for and after great difficulty, and barely in time to save the child's life, extricated the marble. Parents should not allow small children to play with toys so dangerous.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The following teachers have been electee by the Fifth ward School Board to serve the ensuing year: J. M. Conray, Principal; Ellen May, Assistant; Emma J. Hemmp, Third Grammar; Mary Wilkins, Second Grammar; Annie E. Schreiber, First Grammar; Lina Anderson, Third Intermediate; Sophie Lenkard, Second Intermediate; Lida H. Cubbage, First Intermediate; Ella Mathews, Fifth Primary; Lucy Regers, Fourth Primary; Emma Agnew, Third Primary; Mary J. Hamilton, First Primary.

DRESPAS & DEMICH.—Yesterday we were shown, by a constable of one of the Aldermen of this city, a civil warrant which had been given him to serve. A suit had been entered to recover damages, alleged to have been sustained by the prosecutor, by a dog belonging to the defendant. The warrant, besides being very badly written, had the charge tresspass and damage spelled as in our caption, which is another instance of the limit of the education and the qualifications of some persons who are elected to fill that responsible position.

THE CITY HALL IMPROVEMENT.—The work of repainting City Hall is progressing rapidly, and the Hall already wears an improved appearance. The cornice and all the outside wood work has received one coat of paint, and workmen will soon be engaged in graining the inside wood work and doors. Workmen were engaged yesterday in calcemining the ceiling of the Mayor's office. The Mayor proposes to have the front office entirely refitted and papered, where the hearings will be conducted, instead of in the rear office, which will hereafter be used as a private parlor. The rear office will be papered and carpeted and handsomely furnished. The improvements when completed, will make the hall present a very neat and handsome appearance.

New Drinking Fountain.

Engineer Davis has prepared a design for a drinking fountain to be erected on the First ward Diamond Square, which will be submitted to Councils this evening for approval. It will be constructed of Freeport stone, and will be seven feet three inches in hight. It will have two fronts, about six feet in width, one facing the street and the other the sidewalk. On the sidewalk front will be a niche, in which there will be a head supporting a cup from which the water will bubble. On the street front there will be a panel of rough stone work, and from a crevice the water will flow into a stone basin, thus affording accommodations for horses and other animals. The overflow from the cup on the opposite side will also be conducted into this basin. The sides of the fountain will be two feet three inches in width, and will be ornamented with stones representing half sections of the old style of fire plugs. The fountain will be surmounted by handsomely moulded cap stones. The design is intended to give a substantial fountain at as small expense as possible.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROAD.

The Accidet on Thursday Results Fatally—Another Boy Hurt Yesterday.

Frederick Reyner, who was run over on Anderson street by a freight train on Tuesday evening, full particulars of which were given in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, died at an early hour yesterday morning from the injuries received. He was then removed to the home of his parents, on Braam street, Pittsburgh, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Another accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Verner station, four miles below the city, in which a boy named Hunter Brooks, son of the Rev. B. F. Brooks, Rector of Christ Church, this city, sustained severe, but not dangerous injuries. Hunter Brooks, who is about fourteen years of age, in company with a younger brother, left home shortly before noon to visit their aunt, who resides at Fleming station. They walked down as far as Verner station, when the New Castle Accommodation passed by, a little after two o'clock, and the two boys attempted to get on board. The younger one succeeded, but Hunter missed his footing and fell, receiving a severe gash in his forehead. He was picked up, and as there was no physician in the neighborhood, those present did all in their power to relieve the sufferer, and finally succeeded in stopping the flow of blood. The unfortunate lad was removed to the city on the next train, and conveyed to his home on Hemlock street. Dr. Buchanan, the surgeon of the road was summoned, and dressed the injuries of the lad. The wound is a painful one, but it is not considered dangerous.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow.]

A WIFE BEATEN.

Charles Harbaugh was charged yesterday before the Mayor with surety of the peace on oath of his wife, Eliza Harbaugh. The parties have been married about four years, and it appears that during that time the defendant has been in the habit of shamefully abusing his wife, by beating her and calling her names. Yesterday he threatened to terminate her existence, hence the suit. A warrant was issued.

TROUBLE IN KENNEDY'S ROW—BEAT A CHILD.

A little difficulty occurred in Kennedy's row, Fifth ward, yesterday morning. A child of Elizabeth Pomeroy entered the house of John Stevens, when, as was alleged before the Mayor, he and his wife struck and beat the child. An information was then made, and warrants issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Arent.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Weisner was charged yesterday, before Alderman Arent, with cheating by false pretenses, Gotleib Goeltz, prosecutor. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Eggers.]

FORCIBLY EJECTED.

A boy aged eighteen years named Wm. Unergayt, was on the porch of R. Mueller's dwelling on Troy Hill yesterday morning. He was ordered off, but not complying as quickly as required, he was forcibly ejected by Mueller, and consequently makes complaint against him for assault and battery before Alderman Eggers, who has issued a warrant for his arrest.

SOUTH SIDE.

DRUNKS.—Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, yesterday had two cases of drunkenness before him.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—A South Side Justice of the Peace yesterday performed the nuptial ceremony of a very anxious couple. The union bridged an opening for litigation.

East Birmingham Market House.

On Saturday next, between the hours of ten and five o'clock, the people of East Birmingham will have an opportunity of voting for or against the erection of a new market house. It has almost been conceded that the vote will be in favor of the new building, and accordingly many persons are casting about for a site on which to erect it. It seems to be a settled fact, however, that none better can be had, if it is the desire to have it centrally located, than the old skating pond, at the corner of Sarah Jane and Twenty-first streets, and extending to Twenty-second street. A plan of the buildings on this site, shown us yesterday, give the dimensions of them as 144 by 260 feet, sparing a 24 feet alley. This plan leaves eighteen lots, 20x70 feet each, which could be sold at any time before or after the market buildings are erected, at a considerable sum larger than asked then. The plan provides for two fronts to the building—each on fifty feet streets, while the ends would face sixty feet streets. No better location than the skating Park can, we think, be found.

UNMAILABLE LETTER.—A letter addressed to Miss Bella V. Hicks, Library Postoffice, is detained at the Birmingham Postoffice on account of non-payment of postage. The writer can get it by calling at the office.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The School Directors of South Pittsburgh have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal—W. P. Montgomery; Grammar Department—Miss Annie E. Wilcox; Intermediate—Miss Ella McCutcheon; Assistant—Miss Henrietta Salisbury; Primary Department—Misses Sarah C. Nelson, Mary K. Polan, Annie Walsefeld; Music Teacher—Mr. John Abel Jones.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Leaders lodged complaint against John Wills for assault and battery, alleging that the accused tore his coat and struck him on the head and in the face. Warrant issued.

STONED HIM.

George Werleine alleged, in an information yesterday, that Thomas Peppers had stoned his wagon, damaging the vehicle and endangering the life of the deponent. Warrant issued.

THREATENED HIM.

Frank Hassell preferred a charge of surety of the peace against Peter Forschilt, alleging that at Union borough, on the 10th of July, the accused threatened to kill. He was arrested, but after a hearing an amicable settlement was agreed upon and the case was dismissed.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Joseph Snyder, on behalf of Jacob Metz, entered complaint against Joseph Bevin for aggravated assault and battery. It seems that Metz, who is a relative of Snyder, attended a pic nic where Bevin was encountered, and, a quarrel ensuing, Bevin, it is alleged, struck Metz with a "slung shot," from the effects of which the injured man has since been confined to his room. Bevin was arrested and, in default of heavy bail, was committed to jail for a hearing. Subsequently he was brought before the Court and, waiving a hearing, gave bail and was released.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

HELD TO ANSWER.

Jacob Heine complained to Justice Ammon yesterday of the conduct of Thomas Wilson, who, according to Heine's story, was indebted to deponent in a sum of money, and when deponent called at his place of business and importuned him to pay it, defendant, as is alleged, struck and knocked him down. Wilson was arrested, and, after a hearing, held in $500 bail to appear at court.

[Before Justice Conrad, of Lower St. Clair township.]

SEVERAL CASES.

Agnes Kern, it seems, does not receive from George Kern the necessary support to which she is entitled as a wife, and therefore the gentle Agnes refers the matter to Justice Conrad for adjustment. A notice has been served on George to appear and answer for his alleged neglect in this matter.

Thomas Miller related to Justice Conrad that Mrs. Kate Miller and Mr. H. Ackerman, were a source of considerable annoyance to deponent's family. Whereupon the stern arm of the law was brought into requisition and the offending females summoned before the bar of justice. Miller's anger had entirely cooled off by this time, and he acquiesced in a settlement of the cases.

To strike a man in the face that he may see you doing it is bad enough, but when you give him a left hander in the back the case at once become aggravated. So thought Philip Coos, who claimed to have been the victim of such an assault at the hands of John McCoy, and hence an information for assault and battery before Justice Conrad. McCoy was arrested but afterwards discharged, the case being settled.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon and evening performances will be given at the Opera House for the benefit of our well known and genial fellow citizen, Col. W. C. Gallagher. On each occasion the distinguished *beneficiaire* will appear in one of his greatest impersonations, supported by the finest talent in the city. At the matinee "Virginius" will be the attraction, with Col. Gallagher in his unrivalled rendition of the "Roman Father." For the evening's entertainment the "Orphan of Geneva" will be performed, the Colonel appearing as the "Orphan," and a fine miscellaneous programme will be given. The bare announcement of the fact of a benefit to Mr. G. will be sufficient to crowd the house on both occasions. The Eagle soars high.

Build Up the System.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested; because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by sordid speculators in almost every town and village, with the view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters, and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant emperics seems almost incredible.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Fame

Of the Red Orange of Malta has spread far and wide, sold only at the fountain opposite the Postoffice.

Trot at Oakland Park.

The trot between Lady Lightfoot, Ida and Honest Tom, which was to have taken place Tuesday, has been postponed on account of the weather until to-day, July 14.

People

Come from all parts of the city to drink Red Orange of Malta at the fountain opposite the Postoffice.

Wanted

A few good mortgages, from $2,500 to $5,000. Any person desiring the above amount can procure it on short notice. W. E. Tustin, 87 Grant street.

The Genuine

Red Orange of Malta can only be had at the fountain opposite the Postoffice.

Cholera.

Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure gives instant relief. TThs

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

"Spalding's Glue."

No well regulated family will be without it. TThs

Summer Complaint

Can be cured in every case by the use of Dr. HARRIS'S SUMMER CORDIAL. TThs

Diarrhœa.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial is a certain, safe and speedy cure. TThs

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Notice—Removal of Agency.

The Allegheny City agency of the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, S. S. D. Thompson, late agent, has been discontinued, and the business of that office removed from No. 21 Diamond, Allegheny City, to the Pittsburgh office, No. 63 Fourth avenue. S. S. Carrier, Agent.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

A Message to the Ladies.

It is not necessary to coat the faded fibres with filth, or to stain the skin, in order to renew in your blanching ringlets the lustrous hue of their prime. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the hair, as clear and transparent a fluid as that which sparkles in your cologne bottles, effects the change more satisfactorily than any other preparation in the world. TThs

The Severest Pains

In the stomach and bowels are relieved by a single dose of Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure. TThs

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Dysentery.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial will cure in every case. TThs

Go to Jos. Fleming's

For quality, quantity and reasonable prices of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c., &c., No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Panic-Struck Beauty.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman, to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant Sozodont make that discovery. TThs

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Is the only medicine that is guaranteed to effect a cure in every case of summer complaint, diarrhœa or dysentery. No family should be without it. TThs

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

Physicians and Clergymen

Testify to the merits of
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian
Hair Renewer,
In restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best
Hair Dressing
Ever used. It removes dandruff and all scurvy eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.

Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. TThs*

TO COAL MEN.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.;
Founders and Manufacturers of
PIT WAGON WHEELS,
WITH
Pollett's Patent Oil Chamber Attachment.

This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
TThs Corner Liberty and Twenty-third streets,

IMPORTANT TO
PACKERS OF BUTTER AND LARD.
SECOND HAND FIRKINS AND TUBS,
Almost as good as new, constantly on hand and for sale CHEAP, in lots to suit purchasers, by
JOHN DUNDON,
No. 250 Fulton street, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be offered at Public Sale, that very desirable Property, situate on BIDWELL STREET, FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
On Thursday, July 14, 1870,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
TWO LOTS OF GROUND,
Containing 45 ft. front on Bidwell street, and running back 150 feet, having thereon erected,
Three Frame Dwellings,
Containing Four Rooms Each.

This Property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. Terms made known at Sale. For further particulars inquire of JOHN STERRITT, No. 70 Diamond, Allegheny.

F. MERTS,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE AND COAL FIELDS ADJACENT TO WHEELING.

By virtue of the authority vested in us by the Will of Philip Reilly, deceased, we will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the front door of the Court House of Ohio county, in the City of Wheeling, on
Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1870,
And thereafter from time to time, till the sale is completed, commencing each day at 10 o'clock A. M., the Real Estate of said Philip Reilly, deceased, situated adjoining and east of Wheeling Creek and the city of Wheeling. The Land, and extensive Coal Field underlying the same, to be sold, will be offered in parcels, as shown upon the plat thereof made by James Gilchrist, Surveyor, a copy of which may be seen in the Recorder's office of this county, and at the office of Thos. O'Brien, Real Estate Agent, Wheeling, W. Va; but the whole will be sold together, or several parcels will be sold together, as may be found best.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the amount due by each purchaser to be paid in hand, and the residue in three equal instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable respectively in one, two and three years from that date, reserving the right to each purchaser to pay the whole or any greater portion of the amount due. The title to be retained until payment in full; or conveyance to be made on deferred payments, being secured by deed of trust.

Selling as Trustees under said will we undertake to convey only such title as is vested in us and as by said will we have power to convey, but we believe the title to be unquestionable.

R. V. WHELAN,
HENRY MOORE,
ALONZO LORING,
Trustees of P. Reilly's Estate.
Wheeling, June 16, 1870.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Pearl Steam Mills
FLOURS,
Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths
UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,
A CAPACITY OF
1,000 Barrels Daily,
And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY,
Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

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